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THE EFFECTS OF TURBULATORS ON FLOW PATTERNS AND PRESSURE
LOSSES IN TWO-PHASE FLUID FLOW

A THESIS

Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate Division


By

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LOSSES IN TWO-PHASE FLUID FLOW

APPROVED: _____

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NOMENCLATURE

A	cross-sectional flow area of pipe, ft.^2
D	inside diameter of pipe, ft.
f	friction factor as defined by Nikuradse equation, dimensionless
f_G	superficial friction factor for gas phase calculated from superficial Reynolds number for gas phase, dimensionless
f_L	superficial friction factor for liquid phase calculated from superficial Reynolds number for liquid phase, dimensionless
g_C	conversion factor, $32.17 \text{ ft. lb. mass/sec.}^2 \text{ lb. force}$
l	length or equivalent length, ft.
P_{avg}	average pressure in test section, psia
P_1	pressure at upstream end of test section, psig
P_G	gas pressure at gas rotameter, psig
Q_G	gas flow rate as read from calibration curve for gas rotameter before correcting for variation from standard conditions, CFM
Q_L	volumetric flow rate of liquid, GPM
Re_G	superficial Reynolds number for gas phase based on inside diameter of pipe, dimensionless
Re_L	superficial Reynolds number for liquid phase based on inside diameter of pipe, dimensionless
T_G	temperature of gas phase, $^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_L	temperature of liquid phase, $^{\circ}\text{C}$
u_G	superficial velocity of gas based on inside pipe diameter, ft./sec.
u_L	superficial velocity of liquid based on inside pipe diameter, ft./sec.

W_G	gas flow rate, lb. mass/sec.
W_L	liquid flow rate, lb. mass/sec.
X^2	the ratio of the pressure drop for the flow of liquid alone to the pressure drop for the flow of the gas alone, dimensionless
μ_G	viscosity of gas phase, lb. mass/ft. sec.
μ_L	viscosity of liquid phase, lb. mass/ft. sec.
ρ_G	density of the gas at one atmosphere pressure and 70° F, lb. mass/ft. ³
ϕ_{LTT}^2	parameter used by Lockhart and Martinelli (see reference 1), the ratio of the two-phase pressure drop per unit length to the pressure drop per unit length of the liquid phase (subscript L) flowing alone in the pipe, dimensionless. The subscript TT denotes that both the liquid and gas phases are in the region of turbulent flow as defined in reference (1)
ψ	single-phase equivalent length multiplying factor used by Sharp (reference 2) and Gossage (reference 3), dimensionless
ΔP_{exp}	experimental pressure drop, in. Hg, or psi, as designated
$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_{TP}$	two-phase pressure drop per unit length calculated from correlation of Lockhart and Martinelli (1), psi/ft.
$\frac{\epsilon}{D}$	relative roughness of pipe, dimensionless

SUBSCRIPTS

L	liquid
G	gas
T	turbulator
P	pipe
TP	two-phase

ABBREVIATIONS OF FLOW PATTERNS

st.	stratified
w.	wave
p.	plug
s. a.	semi-annular
a.	annular
f.	frothy

Combinations of flow patterns are indicated by combining the abbreviations for the individual flow patterns with a hyphen between them, e.g., s.-a. is the abbreviation for slug-annular flow.

SUMMARY

One of the basic phenomena of two-phase gas-liquid flow is the existence of different types of flow patterns in the fluid system, the actual type of flow pattern present depending largely upon the ratio of the gas flow rate to the liquid flow rate. The type of flow pattern that exists in a two-phase flow system exerts an influence on the pressure drop in the system, the performance of equipment such as pumps and compressors within the system, and presumably on the heat and mass transfer coefficients for the system. It seemed profitable, therefore, to investigate the effect on flow patterns of placing different types of turbulators in the flow system.

The air-water system was chosen for study in this experimental program. Different types of turbulators, such as wire screens, orifice plates, packed sections, and spiral coils, were placed in a glass pipe test section. Various combinations of air and water rates were systematically run through the test section with one of the turbulators placed in the section. The flow patterns existing upstream and downstream of the turbulator were observed and recorded, along with the pressure drop across the test section and other pertinent information. This procedure was repeated for each one of the turbulators investigated.

It was found that most of the turbulators employed caused temporary changes in the flow patterns existing in the system. The most common effect observed was the changing of a slugging flow pattern to an

annular pattern. The annular flow pattern was usually maintained from one to five feet downstream of the turbulator. It was found that the turbulators which created annular flow patterns which were maintained for relatively long distances downstream also caused relatively large pressure drops across the test section for fixed rates of air and water flow. The correlation proposed by Gossage (3) for predicting the pressure drops across valves during two-phase flow was found to work satisfactorily in predicting the pressure drops caused by the turbulators when the equivalent lengths of the turbulators for single phase flow were known and when the values of X^2 were greater than about three.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of turbulators on the flow patterns existing in two-phase, gas-liquid flow in horizontal pipes. The term "turbulator" as used in this paper, will be defined to be a physical obstruction, constriction, or mixing device placed in the interior of a system in which two-phase, gas-liquid flow occurs for the purpose of producing a change in the flow pattern of the fluid system.

The recent development of interest in two-phase flow problems is due not only to the challenging nature of the problems encountered but also to the many opportunities for applying any new knowledge gained to a variety of industrial and commercial operations. Some of the more common of these operations involve evaporation, boiling, flashing, condensation, and evolution of dissolved gases. These operations occur in many of the unit operations of chemical engineering, in petroleum production and refining, in the generation of steam for power production, and in the flow of fuel in aircraft fuel systems at high altitudes.

An examination of the literature has indicated that, in practically all investigations to date, air or natural gas has been used as the gas phase; and water, benzene, or hydrocarbon fuels or oils have been used as the liquid phase. Most of the information available (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14) is for co-current flow of the two phases

in straight horizontal or vertical cylindrical ducts, ranging in size from capillary tubes to two inch pipes. Work has been done on systems with and without mass transfer between phases. Summaries of this work are given in references(11) and (12).

An important characteristic found in gas-liquid flow systems is the existence of various flow patterns. The change from one flow pattern to the next does not usually occur with any definite transition point. These flow patterns depend on the relative amounts and velocities of the phases; the nature of the phases, i. e., viscosity, density, etc.; the geometry of the piping; entrance effects; and external vibrations and pulsations.

When starting with a horizontal pipe running full of liquid and adding increasing amounts of a gaseous phase, the following seven flow patterns have been observed in two-phase flow:

- 1) bubble flow, in which bubbles of the gas move along the top of the pipe at approximately the same velocity as the liquid;
- 2) stratified flow, in which the gas occupies the upper portion and the liquid the lower portion of the pipe with a smooth interface between the phases;
- 3) wave flow, in which the interface is disturbed by waves;
- 4) plug flow, in which large plugs of vapor and liquid move along the pipe length with the liquid phase controlling;
- 5) slug flow, in which rapidly moving slugs of liquid move along the pipe length with the gas phase controlling;

6) annular flow, in which a high velocity gas stream flowing in a central core causes the liquid phase to assume an annular flow channel against the pipe wall; and

7) mist flow, in which the liquid drops are distributed throughout the continuous gas phase.

For clarification and future reference the flow patterns observed during the experimental program are plotted as a function of the air and water rates in Fig. 1. Illustrations of some of the flow patterns encountered during this study are shown in Fig. 2.

It has been found by a number of investigators (4, 6, 14) that the pressure drop in a two-phase system is a function of the type of flow pattern prevailing in the system as well as the usual variables such as mass rate of flow, density, Reynolds number, etc. This is evidenced by the fact that no single generalized correlation has proven successful in predicting pressure drops for all types of flow patterns. Ward, Goglia, and co-workers (13) have found that the performance of pumps in jet aircraft fuel systems where two-phase flow exists depends on the type of flow pattern existing in the fuel lines as well as on the pressure, temperature, and volumetric ratio of vapor to liquid flowing in the line. Levy (14) has indicated from theoretical considerations that the rate of heat transfer in a two-phase fluid system is dependent upon the flow pattern in the system. Presumably, mass transfer rates would also be influenced by flow pattern types in a two-phase system.

From the above discussion it can be seen that there are numerous instances in which it might be desirable to produce a specific flow

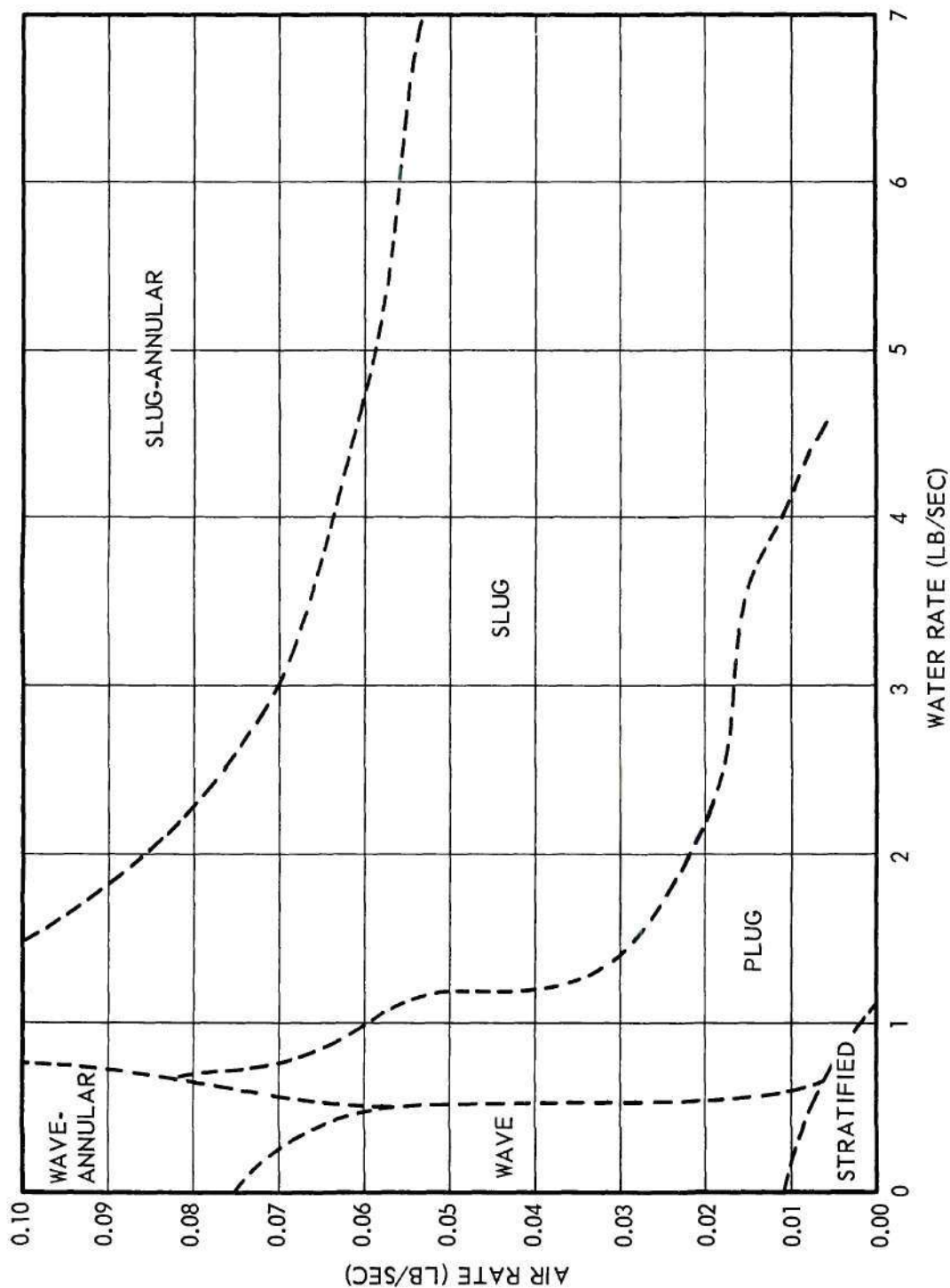


Figure 1. Observed Flow Patterns for Co-Current Flow of Air-Water Mixtures in 1-1/2-Inch Pipe as a Function of Air and Water Mass Flow Rates.

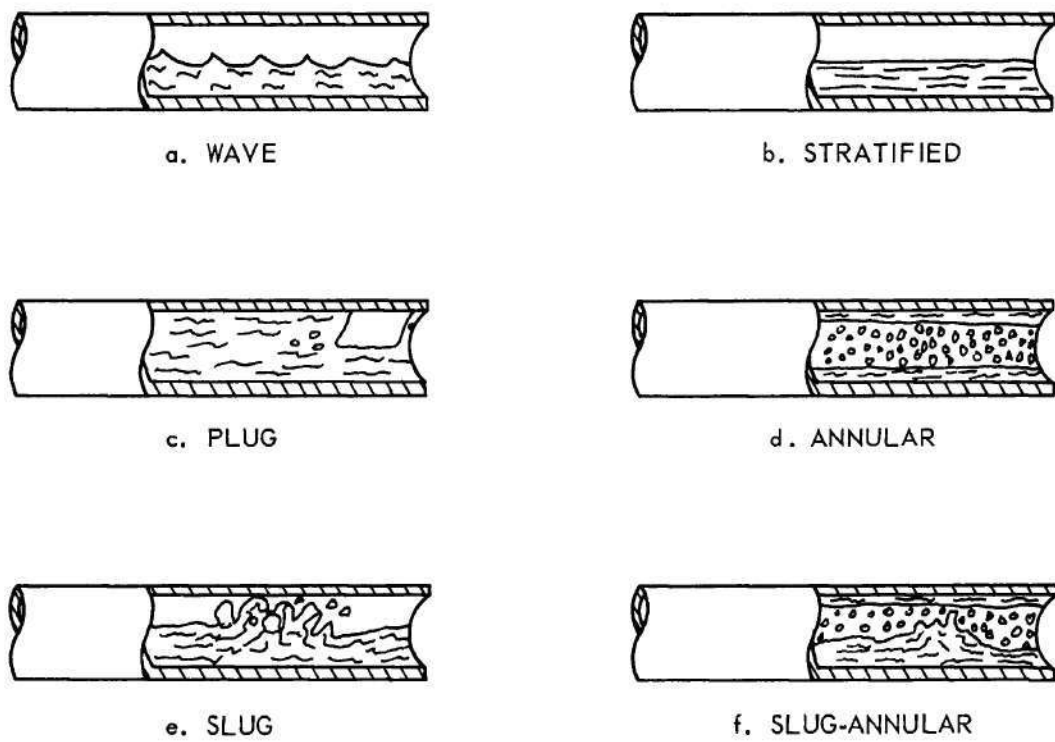


Figure 2. Flow Patterns.

pattern in a given system. Therefore, the present study of the effects of turbulators on flow patterns was undertaken. In addition to determining the effect of turbulators on flow patterns, the pressure drops caused by each turbulator tested were measured at various air and water rates. These pressure drops were then compared with those predicted by using the correlation of Gossage (3) to evaluate the equivalent length of the turbulator in two-phase flow from the value of its equivalent length for single phase flow. The following sections describe in detail how these studies were carried out and the results that were obtained from them.

CHAPTER II

INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT

The apparatus used in this experiment was essentially the same as that used by Sharp (2) in his work on predicting pressure drops across valves and fittings during two-phase flow. Schematic flow diagrams are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Photographs of portions of the equipment are shown in Figs. 5 through 9. Drawings and photographs of some of the various turbulators which were used are shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

The apparatus consisted of the following components: separate devices for metering the air and water phases into the test system, which allowed also for the determination of the temperatures and pressures of the separate phases; a section of pipe in which the two phases were mixed and a definite flow pattern established; a test section consisting of the turbulator to be studied and sufficient glass piping on either side of the turbulator to allow the observation of the flow patterns upstream and downstream of the turbulator; pressure measuring instruments which permitted the determination of the pressure drop across the test section and of the average pressure in the test section; and a device for separating the two phases after they had passed through the test section, thus allowing the water to be continuously recycled. The following paragraphs contain a more detailed discussion of the individual components of the apparatus and also a description of the various individual turbulators which were used.

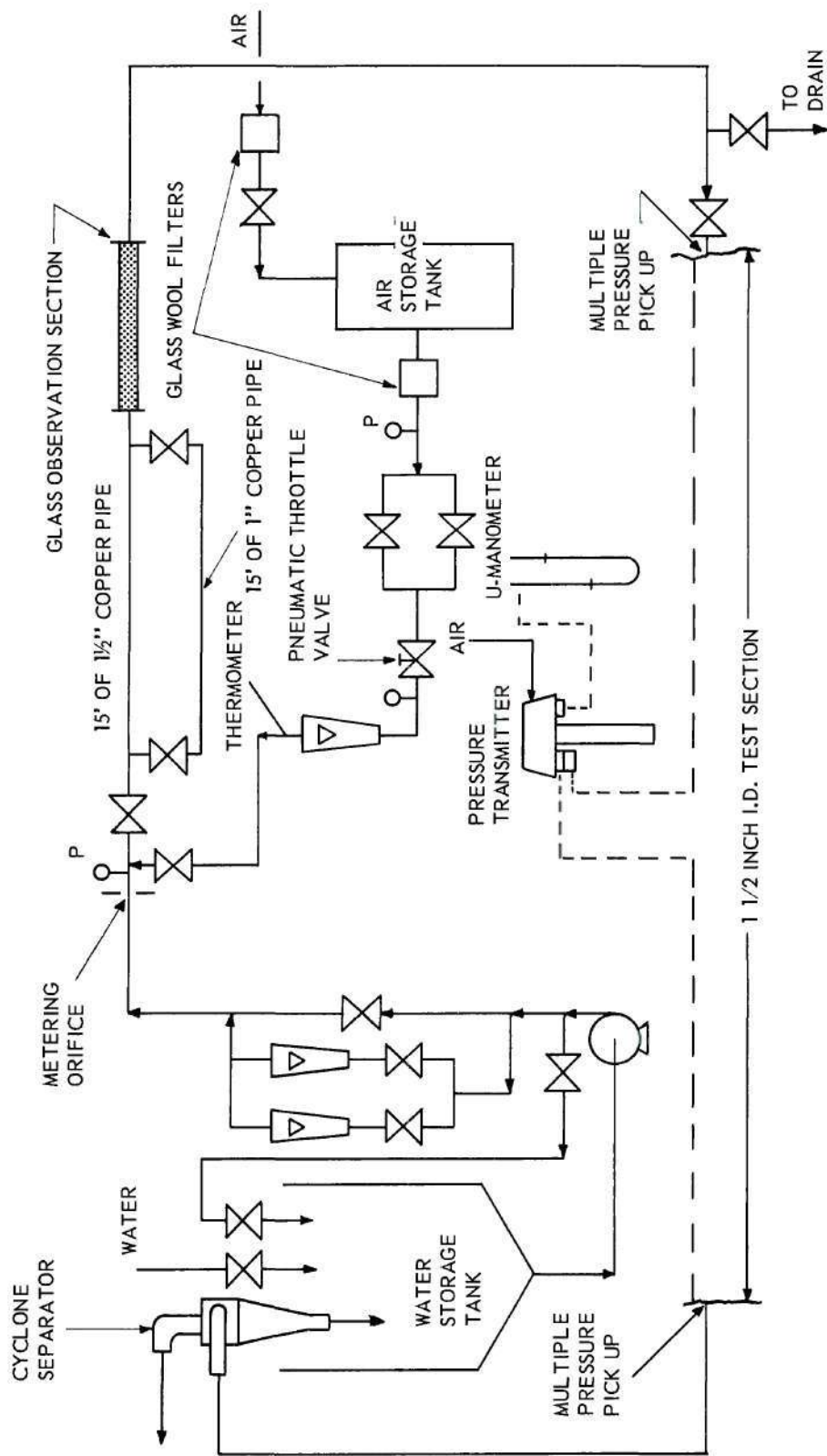


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram of Experimental Apparatus.

NOTE: ALL IRON PIPE IN THE TEST SECTION IS 1-1/2 INCH
SCHEDULE 80 IRON PIPE.
ALL GLASS PIPE FOR VISUAL OBSERVATION IN
THE TEST SECTION IS 1-1/2 INCH PYREX DOUBLE
TOUGH GLASS PIPE.

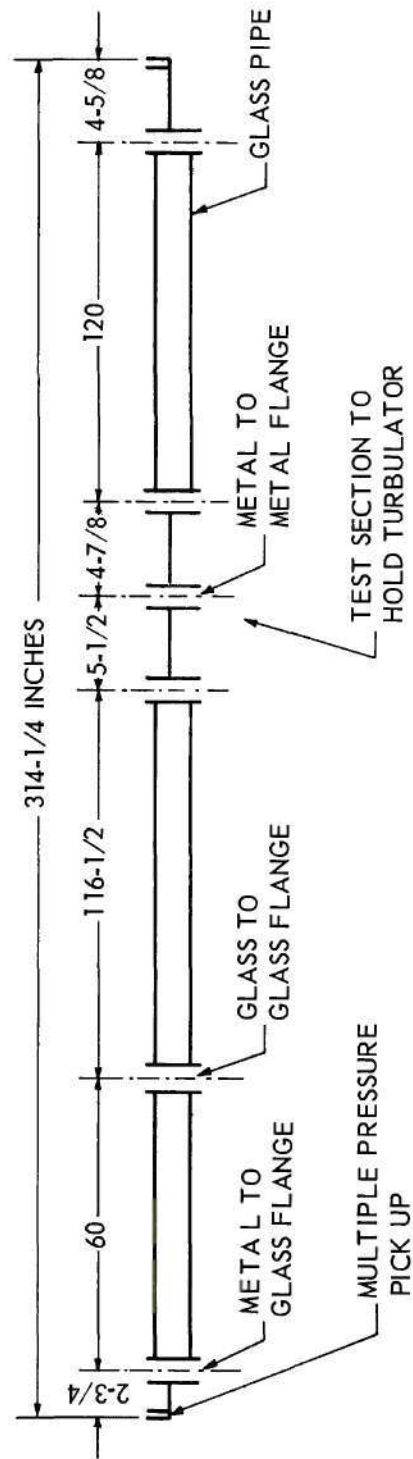


Figure 4. Piping Diagram of Test Section.

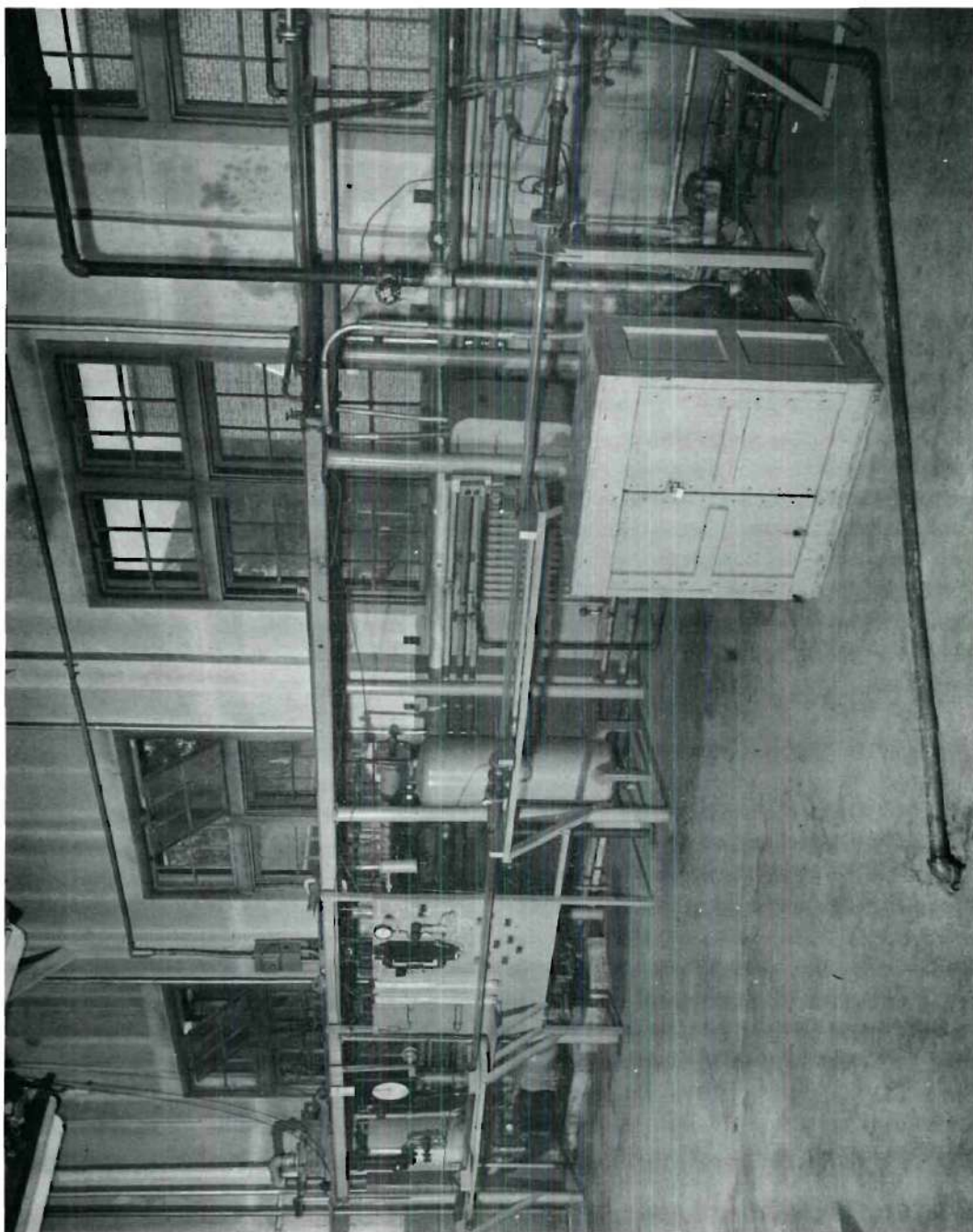


Figure 5. Experimental Apparatus.

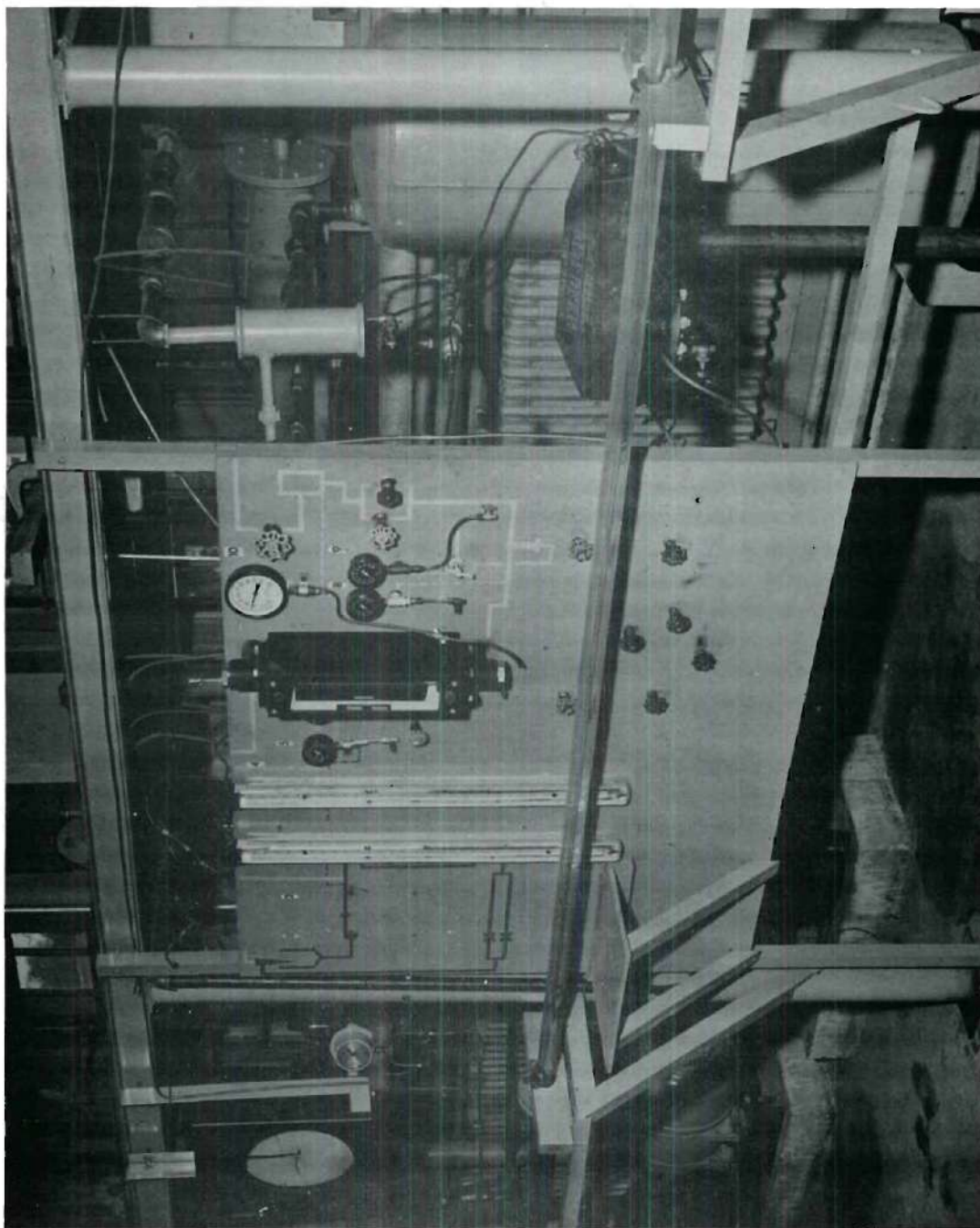


Figure 6. Control Panel.

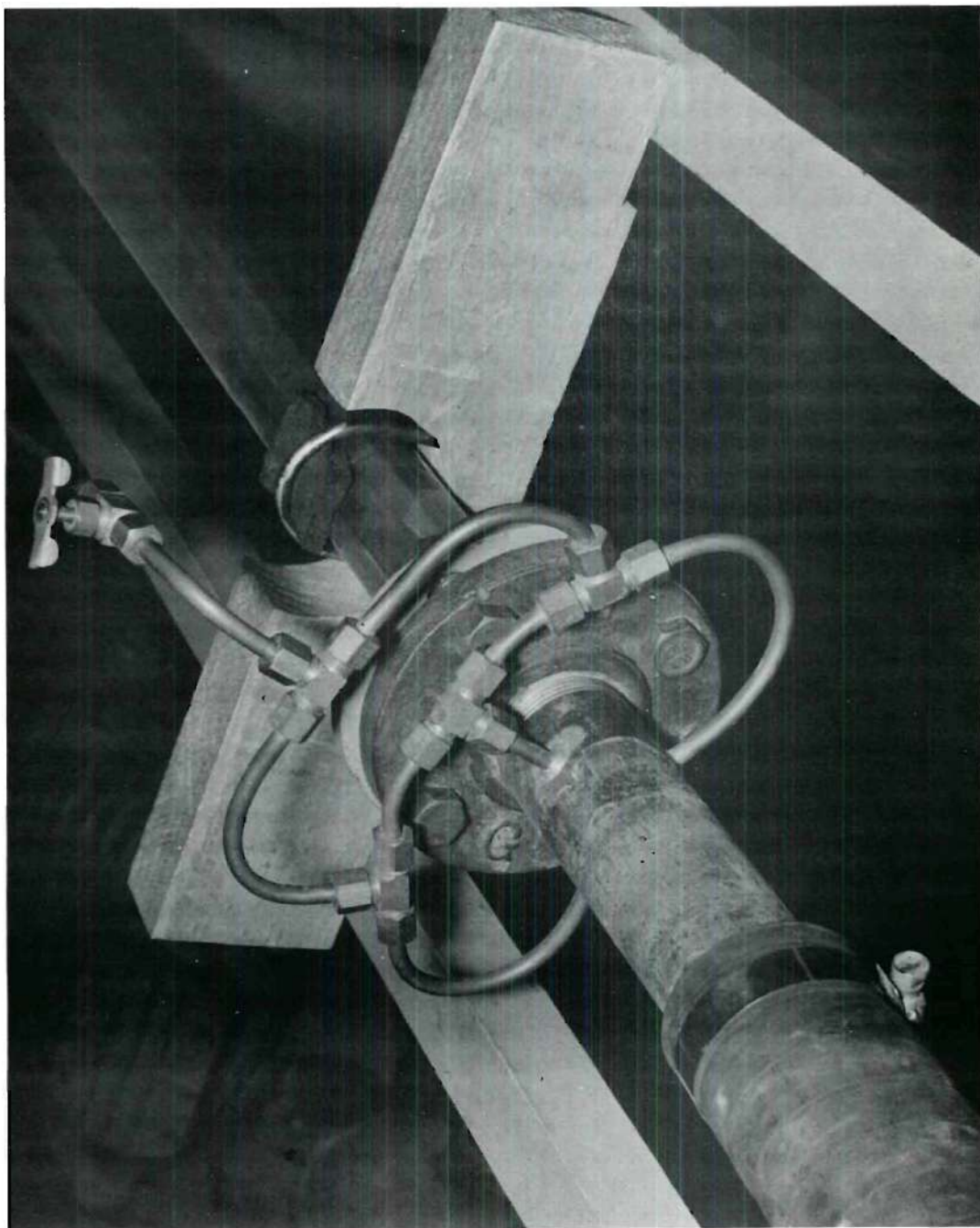


Figure 7. Pressure Pick-Up Device.

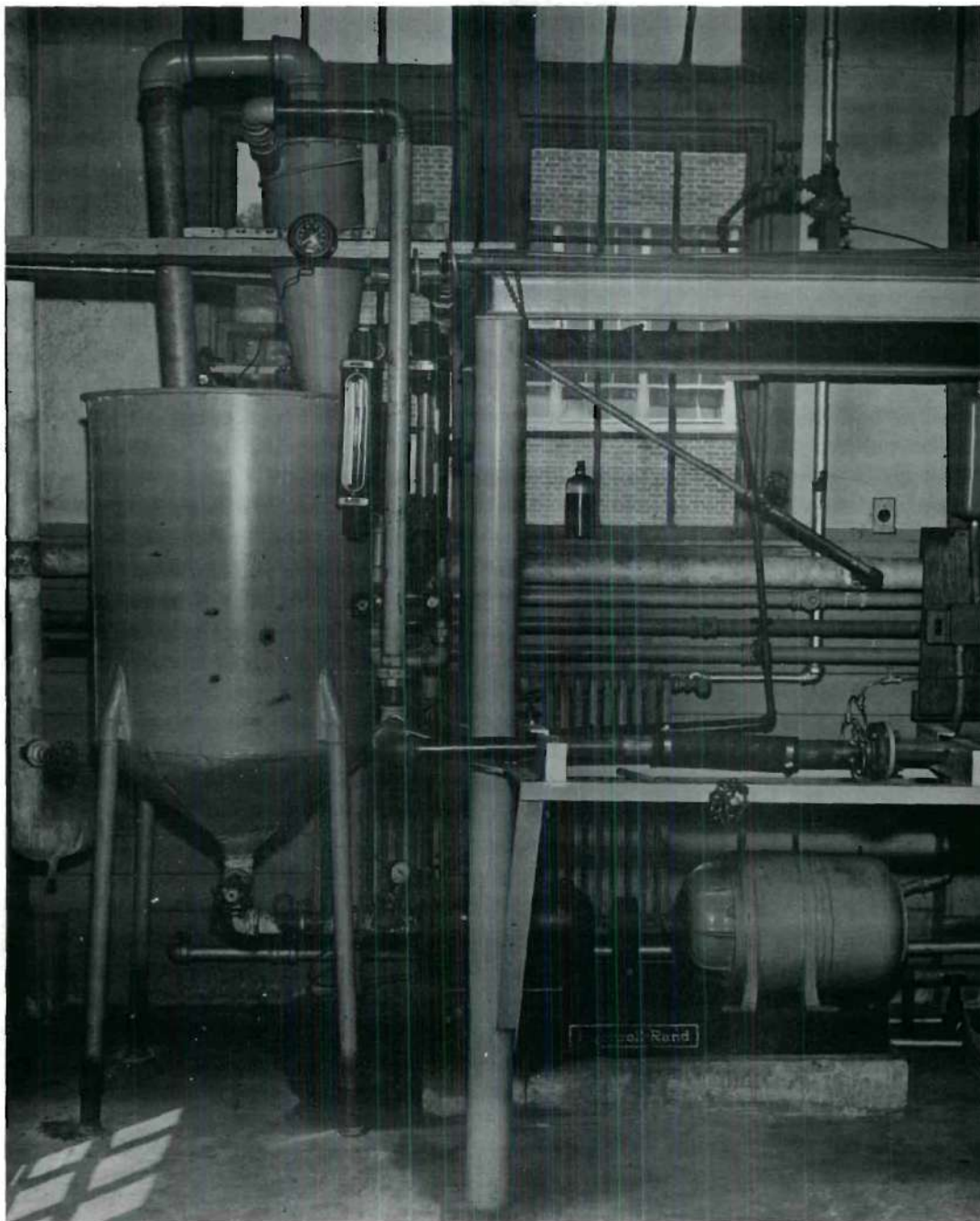


Figure 8. Water Storage with Pump and Cyclone Separator.

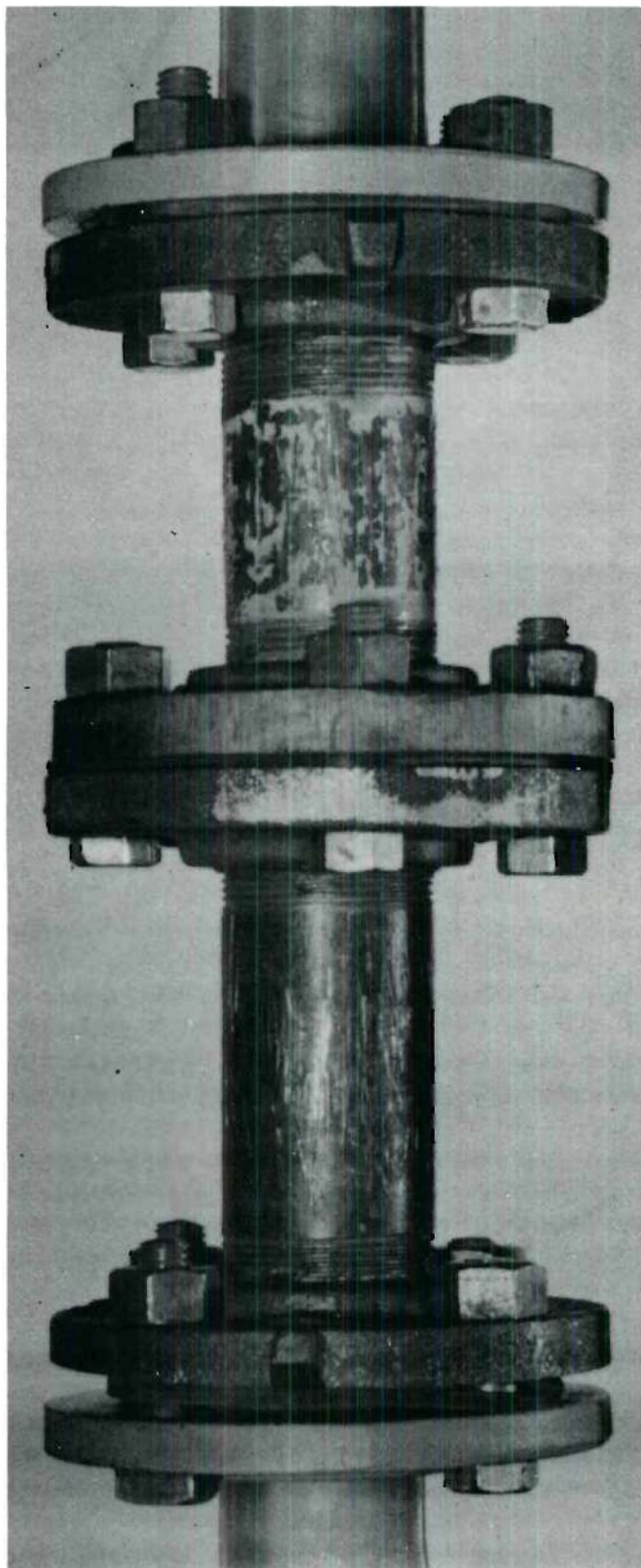
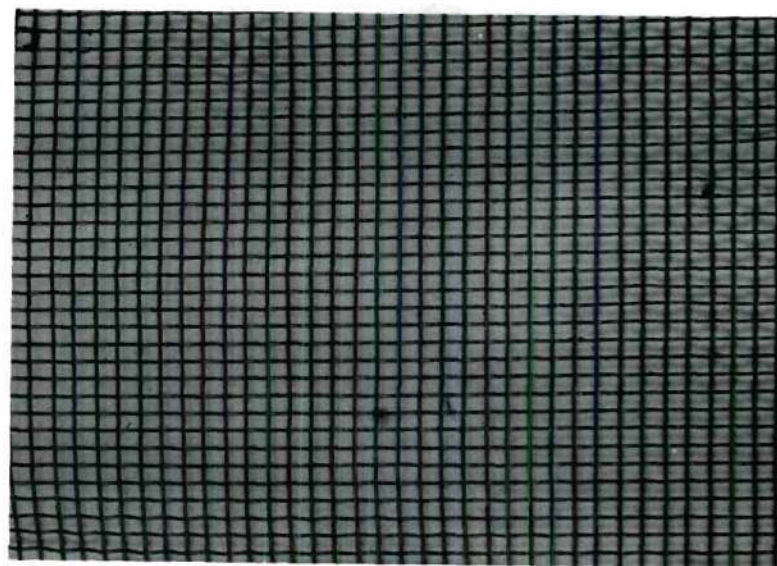
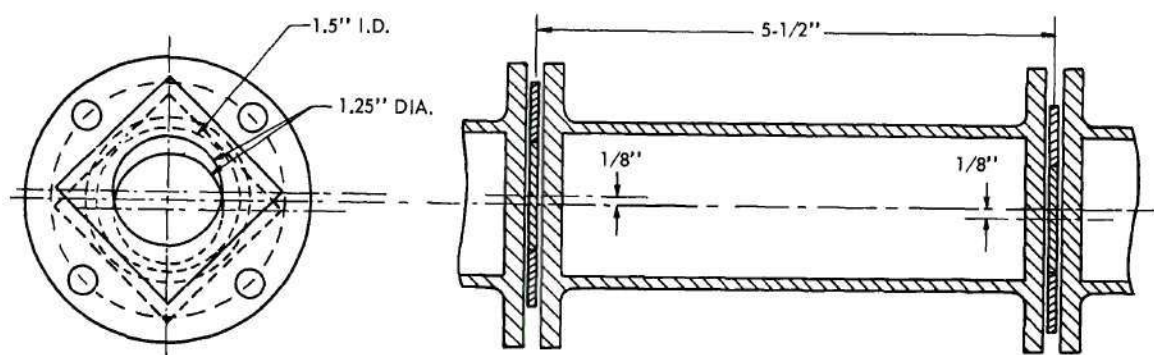


Figure 9. Turbulator Section.



a. WIRE SCREEN FOR TURBULATOR



b. TWO OFF-CENTER 1-1/4 INCH DIAMETER ORIFICES FOR TURBULATOR

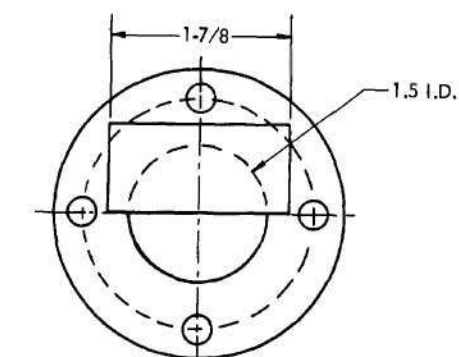
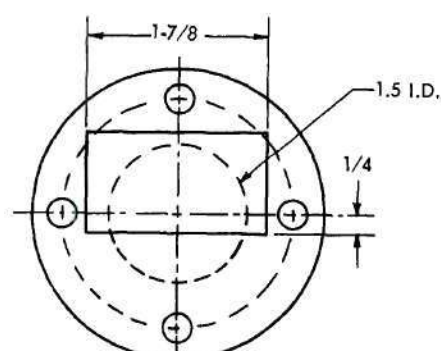
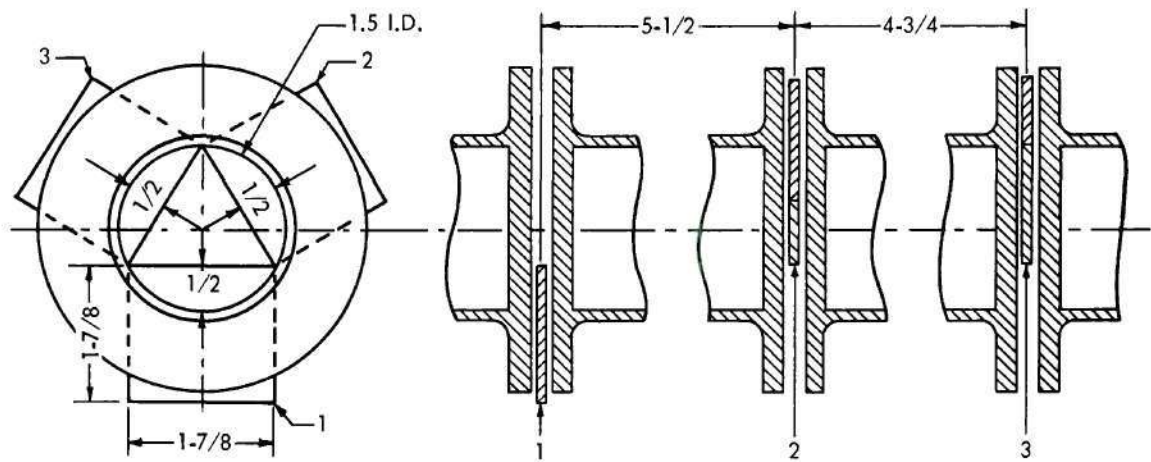
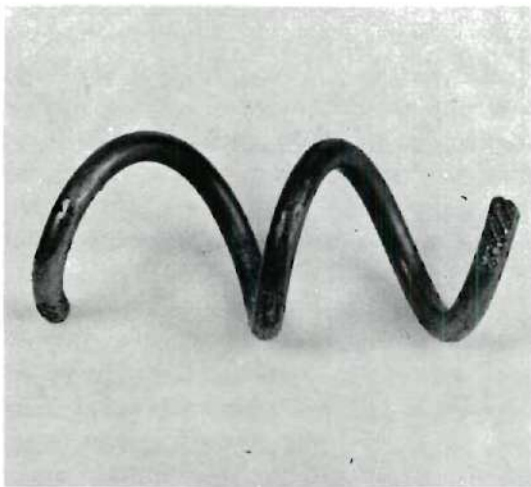
c. FLAT PLATE COVERING
UPPER HALF OF PIPE DIAMETER
FOR TURBULATORd. FLAT PLATE COVERING
UPPER TWO-THIRDS OF
PIPE DIAMETER FOR
TURBULATOR

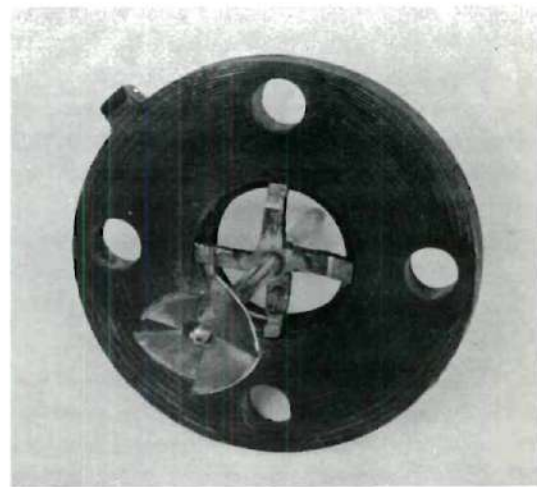
Figure 10. Turbulators.



a. SEGMENTED ORIFICE FOR TURBULATOR



b. SPIRAL COIL FOR TURBULATOR



c. PROPELLER FOR TURBULATOR

Figure 11. Turbulators.

The Air Supply System.--The air for this experiment was supplied by an Ingersoll-Rand 50 CFM compressor. The compressed air was brought into an eight cubic foot storage tank at a pressure between 90 and 120 psig. Before entering and leaving the storage tank, the air was passed through two glass wool filters to eliminate any foreign material that might be present in the air stream. The flow of air from the storage tank was regulated by two needle valves of different size which served as fine and coarse adjustments. After passing through the needle valves, the air flowed through a 3/8-inch Klipfel diaphragm type reducing valve operated pneumatically. This valve allowed the line pressure to be reduced from approximately 100 psig to any desired value between 0 and 60 psig. After being throttled, the air flowed through a Schutte and Koerting model 18200 Safeguard Rotameter fitted with an aluminum number 61-K rotor. The calibration curve for this instrument was furnished by the manufacturer. The pressure and temperature of the air flowing through the rotameter were measured with a pressure gauge calibrated in this laboratory and a mercury thermometer. The air flowed from the rotameter into the test system through a piece of 3/8-inch standard iron pipe, which was teed at 90 degrees to the 1 1/2-inch water supply line. The end of the 3/8-inch pipe, after being brazed into the water pipe, was carefully rounded so that it would conform to the interior surface of the water line. The air supply control panel is shown in Fig. 6.

The Water Supply System.--The water supply system consisted of the following elements: a conical bottom storage tank with a volume of about 125 gallons; an Ingersoll-Rand 1 CORVNL pump having a capacity of 75 GPM

against a head of 120 feet of water; two rotameters mounted in parallel for measurement of flow rates less than 14 GPM; and a rotameter bypass line equipped with a metering orifice calibrated in this laboratory for measurement of water flow rates between 14 and 50 GPM. A mercury thermometer was placed in the water storage tank to record the temperature of the liquid phase.

The Mixing Section.--The mixing section consisted of 15 feet of 1 1/2-inch copper pipe flanged to a 5 foot section of Pyrex Double Tough 1 1/2-inch glass pipe, two Crane Company number 1001 long sweep 90 degree drainage elbows, and several additional feet of 1 1/2-inch schedule 80 iron pipe which served to connect the mixing section with the test section.

The Test Section.--A detailed drawing of the piping layout in the test section is shown in Fig. 4. Near the center of the test section were two short pieces of 1 1/2-inch schedule 80 iron pipe, each piece being about 5 inches long and the two pieces hang flanged together. The various turbulators were held in position by these two pieces of pipe in ways that will be described later. Upstream of the two pieces of iron pipe was a 10 foot section of Pyrex Double Tough 1 1/2-inch glass pipe, flanged on each end to a section of iron pipe. Four and five-eighths inches upstream of this piece of glass pipe the upstream pressure pick-up was placed. Downstream of the two short pieces of iron pipe two lengths of 1 1/2-inch glass pipe were placed. The two pieces of glass pipe, one piece 10 feet in length and the other piece 5 feet long, were flanged together; and the entire glass section was flanged at each end to a section of 1 1/2-inch iron pipe. The downstream pressure pick-up was put

in the iron pipe 2 3/4 inches from where the iron pipe was flanged to the glass section. The two glass sections allowed the observance of the flow patterns existing in the pipe before and after the fluid passed through the turbulator section.

The Pressure Measuring Instruments.--The pressure drop across the test section was measured using two multiple pressure tap devices, one of which is shown in Fig. 7. The pressure impulses from these tap devices were transmitted through water-filled 3/16-inch copper tubing to a Republic pneumatic differential pressure transmitter. This device was calibrated in position against known water pressures before use. The output air signal from this instrument was read on a 30 inch mercury U-tube manometer. A Bourdon type pressure gauge calibrated in these laboratories was connected to the upstream pressure pick-up to allow calculation of the average pressure in the test section.

The Phase Separation Device.--A small cyclone separator shown in Fig. 8 was used for separation of the air and water phases after they had passed through the test section. The water leaving the cyclone dropped into the storage tank and was recycled through the system.

Turbulators.--Twelve different turbulators were investigated during this study. Drawings and photographs of some of these turbulators are shown in Figs. 10 and 11. A verbal description of the separate turbulators is given below.

Turbulator I was a wire screen with 144 openings per square inch. It was placed between the two flanges joining the two short pieces of iron pipe in the center of the test section and covered the entire cross-sectional area of the pipe.

Turbulator II was a Crane 200-pound bronze 1 1/2-inch globe valve, full open. The valve was placed in the center of the test section between the two short pieces of iron pipe.

Turbulator III was the same valve as described above, half open.

Turbulator IV was a 0.05 inch brass plate with a 3/4-inch orifice in the center of the plate. The plate was installed between the two metal to metal flanges mentioned above.

Turbulator V was similar to the one described above except that the orifice size was increased to 1 1/4 inches.

Turbulator VI consisted of two 1 1/4-inch orifices spaced 5 1/2 inches apart in the center of the test section. One orifice was placed between the two flanges at the upstream glass to metal connection with the center line of the orifice 1/8 inch below the center line of the pipe. The other orifice was installed between the metal to metal flanges with its center line 1/8 inch above the center line of the pipe.

Turbulator VII was a 0.05 inch brass plate placed between the two metal to metal flanges, the bottom edge of the plate coinciding with the center line of the pipe.

Turbulator VIII was the same brass plate placed between the flanges so that its lower edge was parallel to and 1/4-inch below the center line of the pipe.

Turbulator IX was a segmented triangular orifice. It consisted of three 0.05 inch brass plates placed between flanges and spaced approximately 5 inches apart. The edges of the plates protruded 1/2 inch into the interior of the pipe and were positioned in such a way that the

projections of the three edges in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the pipe formed an equilateral triangle whose vertices fell on the inside circumference of the pipe. For a clearer description of this turbulator, refer to Fig. 11a.

Turbulator X was a 4 inch long spiral coil, formed from a $1/4$ -inch steel rod, with a 2 inch pitch. The coil fitted tightly inside one of the short pieces of iron pipe in the center of the test section.

Turbulator XI was a four-bladed propeller, $1\ 1/4$ inches in diameter, mounted on a $1/4$ -inch steel rod, on which the blade was free to rotate. The rod was in turn mounted on a brass spider which fit tightly into a 2 inch hole bored $3/8$ -inch deep into the face of one of the metal flanges.

Turbulator XII was a 6 inch section of iron pipe packed with $1/2$ -inch Raschig rings. Two screen wires held the Raschig rings in the 6 inch section.

CHAPTER III

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The first phase of the experimental program consisted of checking the apparatus and instruments in order to be sure that reliable results would be obtained. The instruments for measuring the water flow and those for determining the pressure drops across the test section were checked by allowing water to flow through the system at measured rates and observing the pressure drop reading corresponding to each water rate. These pressure drops were then compared to those calculated by using the standard friction factor-Reynolds number correlation. Next, the instruments for measuring the air pressures and flow rates were checked by allowing air and water to flow co-currently through the apparatus at measured rates and observing the pressure drop reading across the test section corresponding to each combination of air and water rates. These pressure drop readings were then compared to those calculated from the Lockhart and Martinelli (1) correlation.

The next phase of the experimental program was the performance of test runs with one of the turbulators placed in the test section. With a given turbulator in place in the test section, measurements were made at a number of different water rates (usually seven) varying from 2 to 40 GPM. At each water rate several different air rates were run varying from about 0.01 to 0.10 pounds per second.

The operating procedure was essentially the same for the test runs on each turbulator. For a typical test run with a given turbulator in the test section the water rate was set at the initial value of 2 GPM, and the pressure taps were opened and filled with water. After all the air had been forced from the pressure tap lines, measurements were made at the water rate of 2 GPM. These measurements included the water rate, the water temperature, the pressure drop across the test section, and the gauge pressure at the upstream pressure tap. This procedure was repeated at different water rates up to 40 GPM. The water rate was then returned to a value of 2 GPM for the beginning of the two-phase runs. The air rate was set at an initial value of Q_G equal to 8.5 CFM, and the air was forced into the mixing section at a pressure slightly above the pressure in the mixing section. The water rate was maintained at 2 GPM while measurements of pertinent variables were made and their values recorded. These variables were the water rate, water temperature, air rate, air temperature, air pressure, the pressure drop across the test section, and the gauge pressure at the upstream pressure tap. In addition to these variables, at each air rate the flow patterns upstream and downstream of the turbulator section were observed visually and recorded. These measurements were made at several different air rates for values of Q_G between 8.5 and 46.0 CFM, all at a constant water of 2 GPM. The air rate was then decreased to a value of Q_G of 8.5 CFM, the water rate was increased to the next value; and a new group of data was obtained for the various air rates at a constant water rate. This procedure was repeated until the entire range of water rates had been covered. The

turbulator was then removed from the test section, and a different one was installed. The complete experimental data obtained as described above are shown in Table 4.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The data and calculated results are presented in Tables 1 through 3 and in Figs. 12 through 14. The original data are on file in the School of Chemical Engineering of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Water Runs with No Turbulator.--In order to test the accuracy of the instruments, some preliminary measurements were made of pressure drops during single-phase liquid flow for comparison with values obtained from the friction factor-Reynolds number correlation. Ignoring the values obtained at low flow rates, where accurate pressure drop measurements were not possible, the maximum deviation of the experimental data from the calculated values was +13 per cent, and the average deviation was +3 per cent. These discrepancies were probably due to the presence in the test section of six flanged connections and approximately one and a half feet of iron pipe which were included in the calculations as smooth pipe. While it would have been possible to compensate for these errors by adding the equivalent lengths of the flanges and iron pipe to the actual length of the test section, the magnitude of the error did not warrant making this refinement in the calculations. The results obtained from this part of the experimental work are included in Table 1.

Two-Phase Runs with No Turbulator.--In order to determine the applicability of the Lockhart and Martinelli (1) correlation to the particular experimental system that was investigated, a series of two-phase runs were

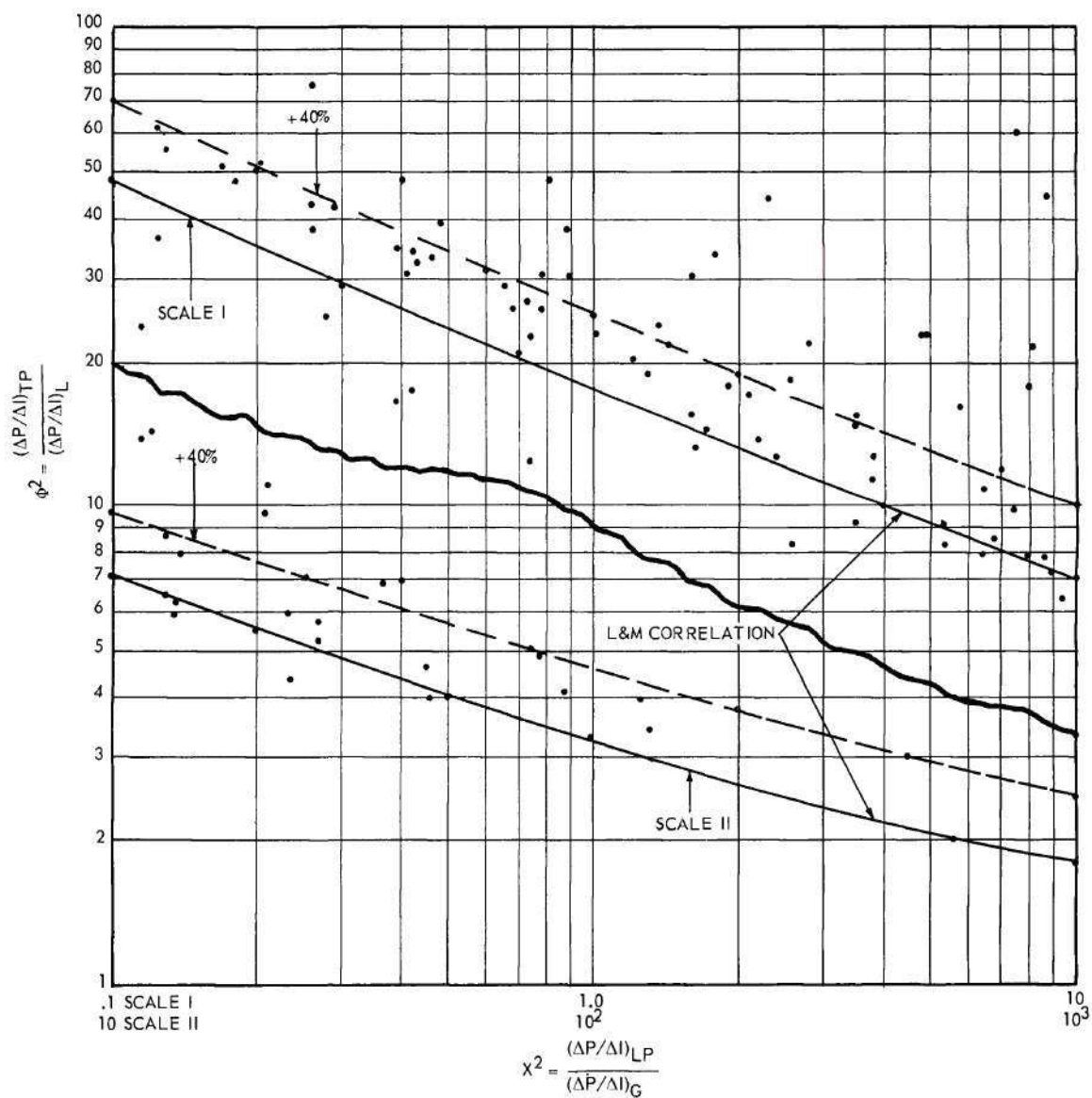


Figure 12. Comparison of Calibration Data on 3/4 Inch Straight Horizontal Section of 1-1/2 Inch Pyrex Double Tough Glass Pipe for Co-Current Turbulent - Turbulent Flow of Air and Water with Correlation of Lockhart and Martinelli.

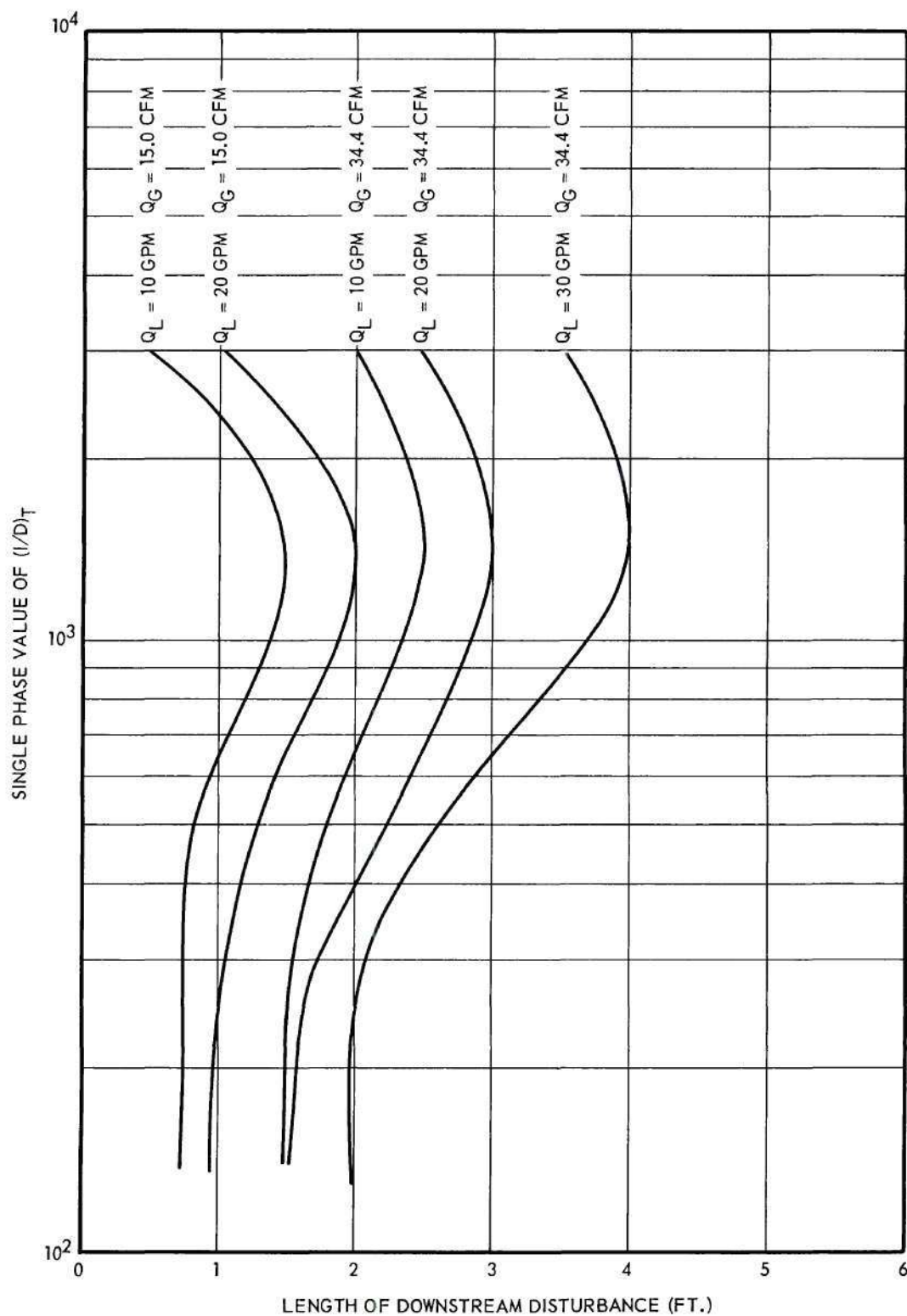


Figure 13. The Effect of Water and Air Flow Rates and Equivalent Lengths of Turbulators on the Duration of Transformed Flow Patterns.

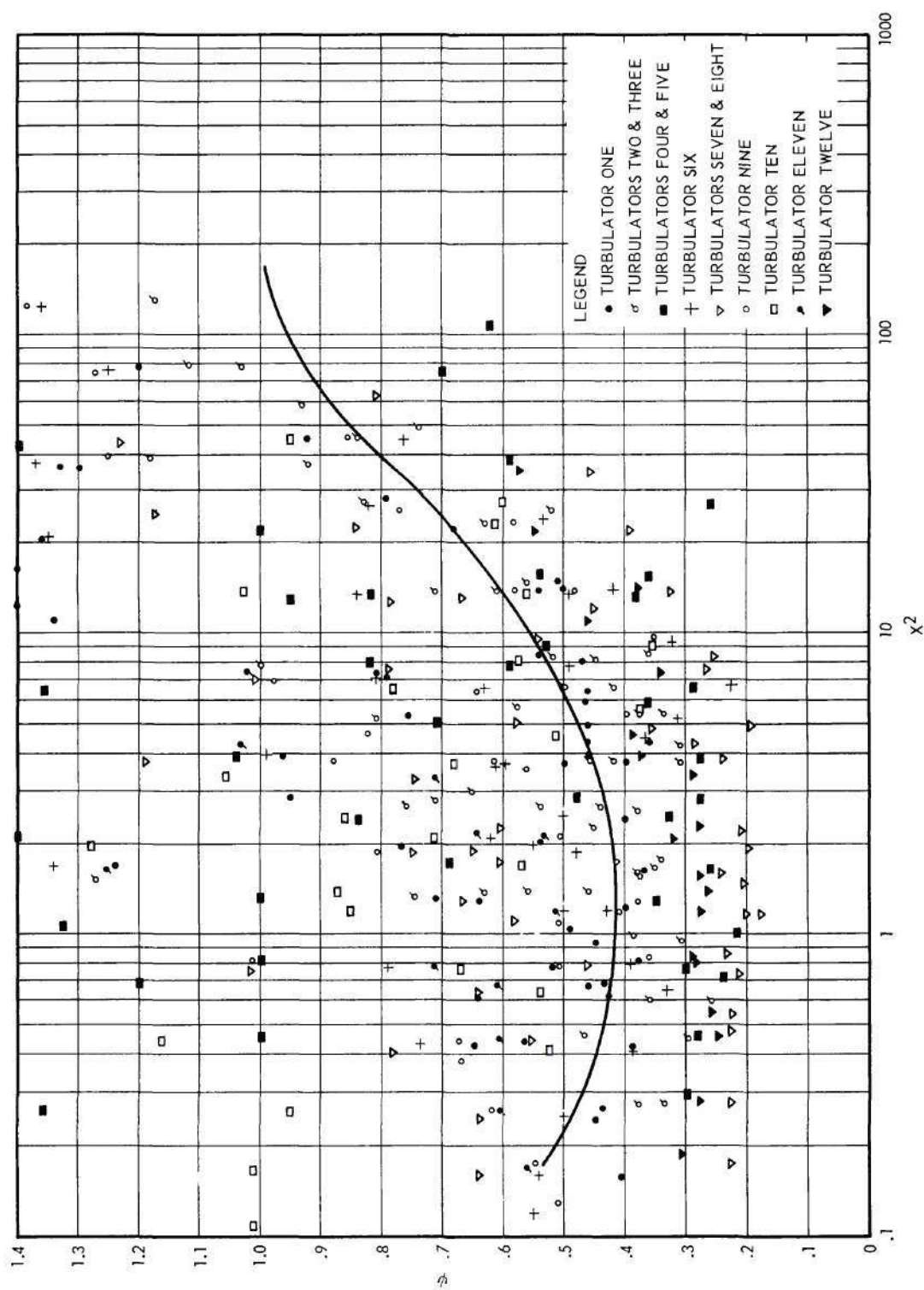


Figure 14. Experimental Values of ψ versus X^2 .

made with no turbulator in the test section. From measurements made during these runs values of X^2 and ϕ_{LTT}^2 were obtained and compared with those given by Lockhart and Martinelli (1). This comparison is shown in Fig. 12. Approximately 75 per cent of the experimental points were found to fall within the range of accuracy which Lockhart and Martinelli have given for their correlation, i.e., ± 40 per cent. Virtually all of the experimental points which fell outside the Lockhart and Martinelli correlation were in the region of plug flow, where erratic fluctuations in the manometer readings made pressure drop determinations extremely difficult. The experimental values of ϕ_{LTT}^2 were on the average about 25 per cent greater than those on the correlation curve. Neglecting those points which were obtained for plug flow, the experimental points fell about 10 per cent above the curve of Lockhart and Martinelli. This same trend has been observed by Gossage (3). The data and results for this group of experimental runs is given in Table 2.

Two-Phase Runs with Turbulators.--The principal part of the experimental program consisted of making a series of two-phase runs with one of a number of turbulators in place in the test section and observing the effects of the turbulator on the flow pattern in the test section and on the pressure drop across the section. It was found that the turbulators had no appreciable effect on the flow pattern that existed in the upstream portion of the test section, but that they generally exerted a temporary influence on the downstream flow pattern. (Upstream refers to that portion of the test section upstream of the turbulator; downstream refers to that portion of the test section downstream of the turbulator.) The most

common effect noted was the changing of a plug, slug, slug-annular, or a wave flow pattern to an annular pattern, which remained for one to several feet downstream of the turbulator. This effect was noticed for all turbulators except the wire gauze and the packed section. Almost no effect was obtained with the wire gauze, and the packed section tended to produce a frothy pattern from whatever flow pattern existed in the upstream portion of the test section. None of the turbulators produced any change in stratified flow-patterns. With all turbulators the flow patterns in the portion of the test section several feet downstream from the turbulator were identical to the upstream patterns. The length of the disturbance in the downstream flow pattern due to the presence of the turbulator in the test section depended primarily on the equivalent length of the turbulator used and on the mass rates of flow of the gas and liquid phases through the test section. An increase in either one of these factors caused an increase in the duration of the modified flow pattern caused by the turbulator. This relationship is shown in Fig. 13. It can be seen from Fig. 13 that a disturbed flow pattern could be maintained for a greater distance by using several turbulators, each having a small equivalent length, in series than by using one turbulator with a very large equivalent length. Of those turbulators which were tested in this study the ones which would be most useful in rectifying an undesirable flow pattern are: globe valve, full open; 1 1/4-inch orifice; two off center 1 1/4-inch orifices six inches apart; flat plate covering upper half pipe diameter; segmented orifice; and the spiral coil turbulator. The others that were tested either did not produce any change in the flow

pattern; caused prohibitive pressure drops; or, as in the case of the propeller, were mechanically unable to withstand the damaging treatment associated with slug flow. The upstream and downstream flow patterns that were observed during these runs are included as part of the data of Table 3.

In attempting to predict the pressure drops caused by the presence of the turbulators in the test section the correlation presented by Gossage (3) for determining the pressure drops across valves in two-phase flow was employed. Gossage presented a multiplying factor ψ , defined as the ratio of the equivalent length of a valve for two-phase flow to the equivalent length of the same valve for single-phase flow, as a function of X^2 . The use of this correlation requires the values of X^2 and the single-phase equivalent length of the valve or turbulator being studied. From this information the equivalent length of the valve or turbulator for two-phase flow can be determined. It was found that this correlation worked satisfactorily in predicting the pressure drops across turbulators for values of X^2 greater than about 3, but that for lower values of X^2 Gossage's correlation gave values of ψ that were as much as 100 per cent too high. This discrepancy may be due in part to the uncertainty in the values used for the equivalent lengths of some of the turbulators. These equivalent lengths were determined by measuring the pressure drops across the turbulators in single-phase flow, and comparing these values with the pressure drops that would have been expected had there been no turbulator in the line. For several of the turbulators, particularly for the wire gauze and for the 1 1/4-inch orifice, no constant equivalent length was found, but instead the apparent equivalent length increased with

increasing flow rates. The curve obtained by plotting the experimental values of X^2 and ψ is shown in Fig. 14. The scattering of points on this curve is due not only to experimental error but also to the way in which this error was magnified by the numerical computation of ψ . The value of ψ is proportional to the difference of two quantities (see equation 17) which were often of the same order of magnitude. Thus a small percentage error in one of these numbers resulted in a larger percentage error in their difference. Furthermore, this difference was divided by the equivalent length of the turbulator, which was not always accurately known, thus causing a still larger error in the value of ψ . In view of these facts the correlation shown in Fig. 14 is probably much better than the distribution of points indicates. For purposes of comparison Gossage's correlation curve is shown in Fig. 15. The results of the calculations of values of $(\frac{l}{D})_T$ are included in Table 1. The experimental values of X^2 and ψ for the two-phase runs with a turbulator in the line are included along with other pertinent data for these runs in Table 3.

It should be noted that, as in all two-phase flow studies, the uncertainty in some of the results presented is due largely to the difficulty encountered in making accurate pressure drop measurements. The unsteady state conditions which existed in plug and slug flow, in particular, and in all two-phase flow conditions to a lesser degree caused large fluctuations in the pressure drops recorded by the mercury manometer. In many instances the magnitudes of these fluctuations were 100 per cent of the estimated average values of the pressure drop readings.

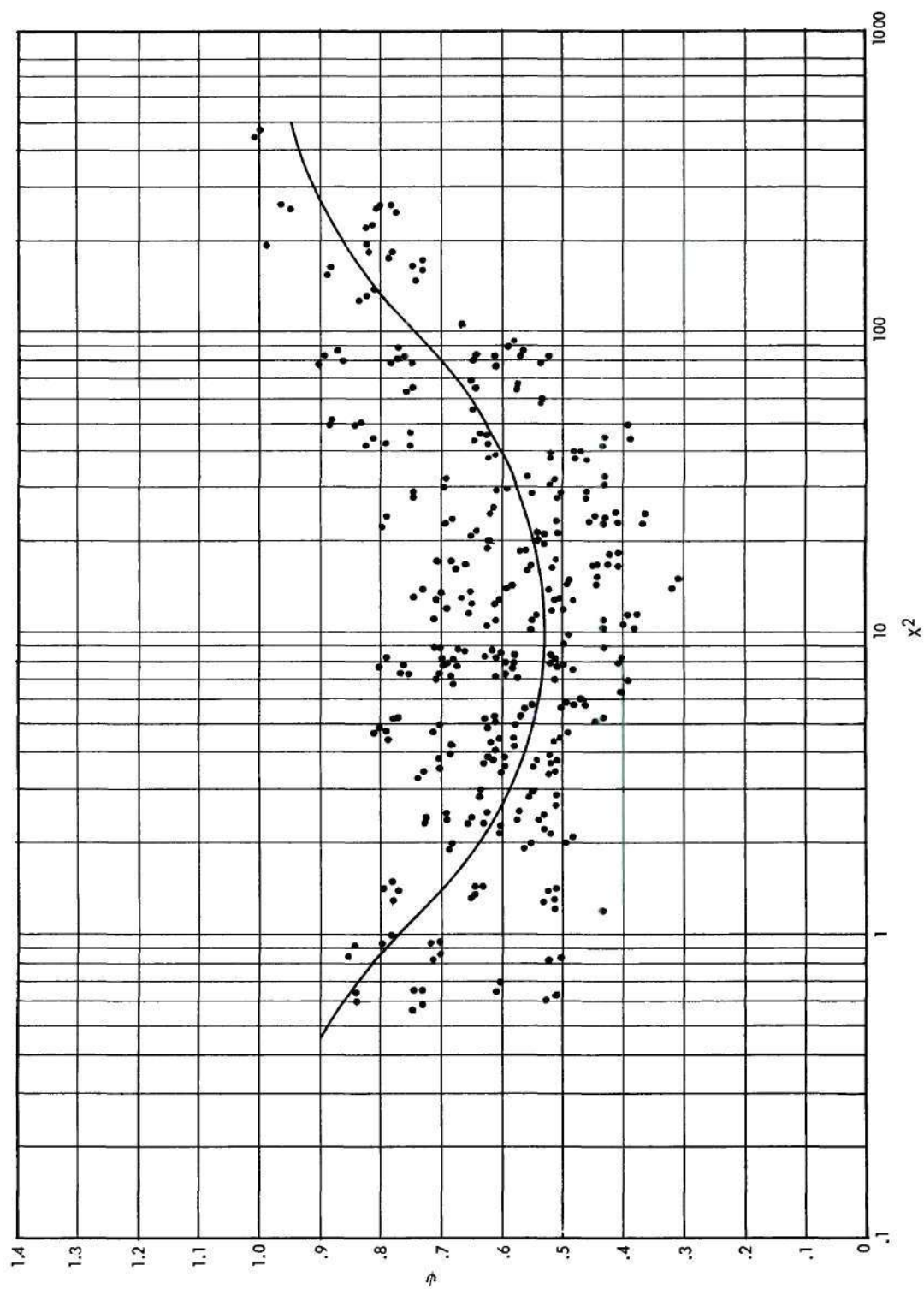


Figure 15. Gossage's Correlation of ψ versus χ^2 .

Table 1A

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With No Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
1	2	2.610	-209.6
2	4	8.633	-209.6
3	6	17.497	-209.6
4	8	28.966	- 74.1
5	10	42.889	- 63.2
6	12	59.158	- 17.3
7	14	77.692	- 17.8
8	20	146.274	- 3.4
9	30	317.500	4.0
10	40	504.169	26.8
11	50	752.459	15.5

Table 1B

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Wire Gauze Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
70	2	2.595	-209.600
71	4	8.585	-209.600
72	6	17.405	- 96.92
73	8	28.817	130.68
74	10	42.673	84.54
75	12	58.866	150.22
76	14	77.315	186.12
77	20	145.587	261.89
78	30	299.946	306.94
79	40	501.947	384.29
80	50	749.181	415.01

Table 1C

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Full Open, for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
139	4	8.531	-209.600
140	8	28.649	447.58
141	12	58.537	339.86
142	20	144.810	359.22
143	30	298.403	423.97
144	40	499.430	446.19

Table 1D

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Half Open, for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
180	4	8.659	-119.00
181	8	28.966	359.14
182	12	59.158	466.70
183	20	146.273	554.64
184	30	301.308	676.92
185	40	504.169	763.67

Table 1E

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With 3/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run Number	Q_L	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$
220	4	8.585	475.75
221	8	28.817	947.37
222	12	58.866	1069.75
223	20	145.587	1393.45
224	30	299.946	1553.18
225	40	501.947	1682.26

Table 1F

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With 1 1/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run Number	Q_L	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$
253	2	2.610	-209.60
254	6	17.498	- 97.52
255	10	42.889	19.04
256	14	77.692	42.83
257	20	145.587	67.90
258	30	299.946	99.02
259	40	501.947	130.33

Table 1G

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2
Inch Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Two Off Center
1 1/4 Inch Orifices Six Inches Apart for Turbulator

Run Number	Q_L	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{l}{D}\right)_T$
300	2	2.577	-209.60
301	6	17.300	130.49
302	10	42.430	252.62
303	14	76.888	275.04
304	20	144.810	223.78
305	30	298.403	205.77
306	40	499.430	223.93

Table 1H

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2
Inch Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate
Covering Half of Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run Number	Q_L	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{l}{D}\right)_T$
351	2	2.595	-209.60
352	6	17.405	- 96.92
353	10	42.673	286.76
354	14	77.315	196.26
355	20	145.587	194.53
356	30	299.946	240.25
357	40	501.947	130.33

Table 1I

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2
Inch Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate
Covering Upper 2/3 Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
400	2	2.532	3664.54
401	6	17.028	7046.21
402	10	41.796	4388.90
403	14	75.775	3558.80
404	20	142.781	3180.38
405	30	294.368	3521.34

Table 1J

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe
Line 314 Inches Long With Segmented Orifice for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
435	2	2.595	546.23
436	6	17.405	849.61
437	10	42.673	479.78
438	14	77.315	348.46
439	30	299.946	232.40
441	40	501.947	220.19

Table 1K

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Spiral Coil Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
485	2	2.577	1312.36
486	6	17.300	470.57
487	10	42.430	243.38
488	14	76.888	162.80
489	20	144.810	120.86
490	30	298.403	126.90
491	40	499.430	122.61

Table 1L

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Propeller for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$</u>
536	2	2.532	-209.60
537	6	17.029	89.85
538	10	41.796	259.63
539	14	75.775	214.86
540	20	142.781	312.36
541	30	294.368	316.73
542	40	492.841	339.55

Table 1M

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With Packed Section for Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{f}{D}\right)_T$</u>
566	2	2.603	1297.00
567	6	17.456	2037.36
568	10	42.793	2586.01
569	14	77.526	2598.41
570	20	145.971	2947.75
571	30	300.709	3312.24

Table 1N

Data and Results for Flow of Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe Line 314 Inches Long With No Turbulator

<u>Run Number</u>	<u>Q_L</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$</u>	<u>$\left(\frac{f}{D}\right)_T$</u>
597	2	2.602	544.11
598	6	17.448	- 29.76
599	10	42.774	-117.90
600	14	77.492	43.48
601	20	145.910	- 16.05
602	30	300.588	1.795
603	40	502.996	7.187

Table 2

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and
Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long Without Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	Flow Pattern
12	2	.01127	2.595	3.196	.812	0	st.
13	2	.02127	2.595	9.731	.267	25.242	w.
14	2	.03274	2.595	20.913	.124	60.582	w.
15	2	.04607	2.595	38.614	.067	101.690	w.
16	2	.06286	2.595	67.907	.038	157.224	w.
17	4	.01206	8.486	3.718	2.282	43.662	p.
18	4	.02181	8.486	10.484	.809	48.072	p.
19	4	.03274	8.486	21.398	.397	48.072	p.
20	4	.04693	8.486	40.564	.209	52.483	p.
21	4	.06476	8.486	67.532	.126	61.524	p.
22	4	.08353	8.486	100.564	.084	74.976	p.
23	6	.01177	17.122	3.562	4.807	23.827	p.
24	6	.02185	17.122	10.583	1.618	30.495	p.
25	6	.03420	17.122	21.721	.788	30.495	s.
26	6	.04876	17.122	40.784	.420	34.867	s.
27	6	.06579	17.122	66.069	.259	43.501	s.
28	6	.08560	17.122	99.819	.172	47.545	s.
29	8	.01209	28.362	3.513	8.074	18.409	p.
30	8	.02289	28.362	10.126	2.801	22.302	p.
31	8	.03492	28.362	21.392	1.326	24.743	s.
32	8	.04871	28.362	36.359	.780	26.261	s.
33	8	.06766	28.362	66.099	.429	32.596	s.
34	8	.09188	28.362	108.700	.261	37.742	s.
35	10	.01239	41.796	3.459	12.084	14.238	p.
36	10	.02339	41.796	10.579	3.951	16.835	s.
37	10	.03559	41.796	21.049	1.986	20.327	s.
38	10	.05032	41.796	37.028	1.129	23.775	s.
39	10	.06944	41.796	63.027	.663	29.103	s.
40	10	.09282	41.796	100.989	.414	31.790	s.
41	12	.01240	57.677	3.510	16.433	13.465	p.
42	12	.02341	57.677	10.120	5.699	16.061	s.
43	12	.03693	57.677	22.824	2.527	18.559	s.
44	12	.05193	57.677	37.651	1.532	21.739	s.
45	12	.06772	57.677	57.466	1.004	23.036	s.
46	12	.09290	57.677	97.282	.593	26.800	s.
47	14	.01276	75.389	3.666	20.562	11.245	p.
48	14	.02402	75.389	10.486	7.190	12.660	s.
49	14	.03711	75.389	21.621	3.487	15.639	s.

Table 2 (Continued)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and
Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long Without Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	Flow Pattern
50	14	.05296	75.389	38.849	1.941	18.120	s.
51	14	.07071	75.389	62.140	1.213	20.057	s.
52	14	.09522	75.389	101.725	.741	22.887	s.
53	20	.01333	142.076	3.762	37.762	6.981	p.
54	20	.02497	142.076	10.199	13.930	8.562	s.
55	20	.03961	142.076	22.287	6.375	10.880	s.
56	20	.05592	142.076	37.683	3.770	12.671	s.
57	20	.07655	142.076	63.478	2.238	13.936	s.
58	20	.09883	142.076	88.736	1.601	15.476	s.
59	30	.01437	294.368	3.755	78.403	4.768	s.
60	30	.02755	294.368	10.793	27.274	5.741	s.
61	30	.04300	294.368	22.307	13.197	6.484	s.
62	30	.06123	294.368	36.832	7.992	7.946	s.
63	30	.08245	294.368	56.745	5.188	9.186	s.
64	40	.01608	492.841	3.881	126.973	3.873	s.
65	40	.03732	492.841	10.839	45.468	4.602	s.
66	40	.04616	492.841	21.253	23.189	5.935	s.
67	40	.06627	492.841	36.616	13.460	6.474	s.
68	40	.08886	492.841	54.898	8.977	7.150	s.
69	40	.11254	492.841	75.478	6.530	7.906	s.
604	2	.01147	2.586	3.304	.783	45.590	w.
605	2	.02135	2.586	9.820	.263	73.812	w.
606	2	.03211	2.586	20.318	.127	115.784	w.
607	2	.04622	2.586	38.928	.066	144.730	w.
608	2	.06403	2.586	124.657	.021	170.782	w.
609	2	.08711	2.586	113.249	.023	186.702	w.-a.
610	2	.11366	2.586	172.879	.015	242.423	w.-a.
611	6	.01211	17.258	3.473	4.970	23.313	p.
612	6	.02242	17.258	9.690	1.781	34.160	p.
613	6	.03429	17.258	19.351	.892	38.494	p.
614	6	.04796	17.258	35.019	.493	38.494	p.
615	6	.06687	17.258	59.961	.287	42.432	w.-a.
616	6	.08916	17.258	101.179	.171	51.181	w.-a.
617	6	.10613	17.258	131.359	.131	55.302	w.-a.
618	10	.01241	42.118	3.685	11.430	13.996	p.
619	10	.02293	42.118	10.205	4.127	17.506	p.
620	10	.03564	42.118	20.970	2.008	19.328	p.
621	10	.05040	42.118	36.999	1.138	23.638	p.

Table 2 (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and
Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long Without Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	Flow Pattern
622	10	.06867	42.118	58.038	.726	27.103	s.-a.
623	10	.09204	42.118	90.053	.468	33.323	s.-a.
624	10	.10133	42.118	107.385	.392	34.879	s.-a.
625	14	.01271	76.157	3.643	20.904	9.731	p.
626	14	.02440	76.157	10.948	6.956	13.515	s.
627	14	.03696	76.157	21.609	3.524	14.989	s.
629	14	.07042	76.157	58.954	1.292	19.314	s.
630	14	.09298	76.157	93.158	8.175	21.698	s.-a.
631	20	.01326	143.478	3.558	40.325	6.926	p.
632	20	.02485	143.478	10.175	14.101	7.956	s.
633	20	.03881	143.478	21.255	6.750	8.478	s.
634	20	.05419	143.478	37.447	3.831	11.269	s.-a.
635	20	.07374	143.478	59.530	2.410	12.782	s.-a.
636	20	.09656	143.478	85.430	1.679	14.321	s.-a.
637	30	.01434	293.687	3.710	79.155	4.142	s.
638	30	.02750	293.687	10.680	27.500	5.136	s.
639	30	.04233	293.687	21.230	13.833	6.251	s.
640	30	.05928	293.687	35.189	8.346	7.474	s.-a.
641	30	.08007	293.687	55.333	5.308	8.233	s.-a.
642	30	.10434	293.687	83.652	3.511	9.201	s.-a.
643	40	.01579	491.728	3.736	131.619	3.368	s.
644	40	.02987	491.728	10.638	46.223	3.958	s.
645	40	.04549	491.728	20.831	23.605	4.319	s.-a.
646	40	.06544	491.728	35.652	13.792	5.952	s.-a.
647	40	.08719	491.728	52.670	9.336	6.405	s.-a.

Table 3A

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Wire Gauze for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
81	2	.01182	2.619	3.479	.753	18.876	4.944	1.769	s.	s.
82	2	.02141	2.619	9.966	.263	30.119	7.888	2.378	w.	w.
83	2	.03367	2.619	22.261	.118	43.034	11.271	2.001	w.	w.
84	2	.04808	2.619	41.987	.062	57.038	14.938	1.577	w.	w.
85	2	.06230	2.516	62.665	.040	69.362	17.451	1.653	w.	w.
86	2	.08839	2.516	110.832	.023	89.346	22.479	1.559	p.	p.
87	4	.01182	8.585	3.550	2.418	11.243	9.652	2.049	p.	p.
88	4	.02195	8.585	10.511	.817	18.205	15.628	1.319	p.	p.
89	4	.03367	8.585	22.318	.384	25.462	21.859	.887	p.	p.
90	4	.04891	8.585	40.785	.210	33.238	28.534	.764	s.-a.	s.-a.
91	4	.06612	8.585	65.738	.131	41.085	35.271	.656	s.	s.-a.
92	4	.08938	8.585	114.420	.075	52.547	45.111	.661	s.-a.	s.-a.
93	6	.01214	17.405	3.526	4.936	8.190	14.255	2.016	p.	p.
94	6	.02195	17.405	9.974	1.745	12.995	22.618	1.236	s.	s.-a.
95	6	.03437	17.405	21.797	.798	18.389	32.005	.546	s.	s.
96	6	.04973	17.405	40.078	.434	23.098	41.943	.649	s.	s.-a.
97	6	.06974	17.405	70.205	.248	30.909	53.796	.454	s.-a.	s.-a.
98	6	.08937	17.405	108.776	.160	37.542	65.341	.405	s.-a.	s.-a.
99	8	.01244	28.656	3.716	7.712	6.718	19.252	1.680	p.	w.-a.
100	8	.02248	28.649	9.797	2.924	10.333	29.604	.951	s.	s.-a.
101	8	.03574	28.649	21.651	1.323	14.694	42.097	.644	s.	s.-a.
102	8	.05053	28.649	36.744	.780	18.584	53.242	.463	s.-a.	s.-a.
103	8	.06972	28.649	63.235	.453	23.649	67.753	.575	s.-a.	s.-a.
104	8	.09226	28.649	105.310	.272	29.660	84.974	.439	s.-a.	a.
105	10	.01244	42.228	3.728	11.327	5.664	23.918	1.328	s.	s.
106	10	.02398	42.228	10.499	4.022	8.969	37.877	.971	s.	s.

Table 3A (Continued)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Wire Gauze for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
107	10	.03640	42.228	20.915	2.019	12.181	51.536	.774	s.	s.-a.
108	10	.05210	42.228	39.671	1.064	16.185	68.345	.495	s.	s.-a.
109	10	.06972	42.228	60.203	.701	19.478	82.250	.417	s.	s.-a.
110	10	.09321	42.228	97.807	.432	24.161	102.026	.394	s.-a.	a.
111	12	.01274	58.114	3.459	16.799	4.755	27.631	1.400	s.	s.
112	12	.02399	58.114	10.527	5.520	7.793	45.290	.756	s.	s.-a.
113	12	.03705	58.114	21.704	2.678	10.746	62.447	.602	s.	s.-a.
114	12	.05287	58.114	39.099	1.486	13.955	81.099	.493	s.	a.
115	12	.07146	58.114	60.891	.954	16.988	98.727	.426	s.	a.
116	12	.09414	58.114	92.259	.630	20.430	118.730	.434	s.	a.
117	14	.01303	76.157	3.639	20.929	4.313	328.436	1.355	s.	s.-a.
118	14	.02446	76.157	10.421	7.308	6.881	524.000	.794	s.	s.-a.
119	14	.03769	76.157	20.079	3.793	9.207	70.115	.501	s.	s.-a.
120	14	.05362	76.157	36.653	2.078	12.026	91.950	.537	s.	a.
121	14	.07315	75.157	61.256	1.243	15.017	115.048	.398	s.	a.
122	14	.09598	76.157	92.274	.825	18.120	138.000	.377	s.-a.	a.
123	20	.01358	142.781	3.820	37.376	3.333	47.599	1.333	s.	s.-a.
124	20	.02583	142.781	10.582	13.493	5.241	74.826	.712	s.	s.-a.
125	20	.04012	142.781	22.123	6.454	7.271	103.816	.464	s.	a.
126	20	.05650	142.781	37.454	3.803	9.196	131.297	.395	s.	a.
127	20	.07636	142.781	57.579	2.480	11.118	158.748	.404	s.	a.
128	20	.09947	142.781	86.811	1.645	13.342	190.492	.365	s.	a.
129	30	.01512	294.368	3.687	79.832	2.380	70.061	1.231	s.	a.
130	30	.02878	294.368	10.665	27.601	3.814	112.272	.792	s.	a.
131	30	.04405	294.368	21.075	13.968	5.161	151.918	.542	s.	a.
132	30	.06253	294.368	35.768	8.230	6.527	192.135	.467	s.-a.	a.

Table 3A (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long with Wire Gauze for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
133	30	.08392	294.368	53.218	5.531	7.863	229.207	.384	s.-a.	a.
134	30	.09663	294.368	64.852	4.539	8.501	250.237	.363	s.-a.	a.
135	40	.01654	491.665	3.815	128.887	1.924	94.600	1.405	s.	a.
136	40	.03184	491.665	10.954	46.409	3.028	148.884	.916	s.	a.
137	40	.04965	491.665	20.652	23.807	4.073	200.248	.677	s.-a.	a.
138	40	.06806	491.665	32.250	15.245	4.964	244.067	.506	s.-a.	a.

Table 3B

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Full Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
145	4	.01208	8.531	3.664	2.328	11.434	9.754	.700	p.	p.
146	4	.02185	8.531	10.439	.817	18.200	15.526	.758	p.	w.-a.
147	4	.03350	8.531	22.443	.380	25.562	21.807	.744	p.	w.-a.
148	4	.04867	8.487	40.771	.208	33.402	28.349	.587	s.	a.
149	4	.06486	8.486	68.534	.123	42.067	35.700	.519	s.	a.
150	4	.08796	8.486	112.139	.076	52.347	44.424	.533	s.	a.
151	4	.10587	8.486	147.576	.058	59.135	50.184	.488	s.-a.	a.
152	8	.01209	28.510	3.565	7.996	6.111	18.848	1.447	p.	w.-a.
153	8	.02341	28.510	10.606	2.688	10.727	30.582	.762	s.	w.-a.
154	8	.03494	28.510	20.402	1.397	14.343	40.891	.626	s.	a.
155	8	.04956	28.510	36.074	.790	18.473	52.665	.513	s.	a.
156	8	.06861	28.510	61.758	.462	23.453	66.865	.470	s.	a.
157	8	.09383	28.510	103.569	.275	29.505	84.118	.383	s.-a.	a.
158	12	.01271	57.993	3.710	15.630	4.909	28.471	1.271	s.	w.-a.
159	12	.02392	57.972	10.669	5.433	7.848	45.499	.811	s.	a.
160	12	.03696	57.972	21.795	2.660	10.777	62.479	.541	s.	a.
161	12	.05197	57.972	35.840	1.618	13.441	77.918	.379	s.	a.
162	12	.07128	57.972	58.062	.999	16.647	96.505	.386	s.	a.
163	12	.09572	57.972	95.753	.605	20.793	120.540	.364	s.-a.	a.
164	20	.01422	142.781	3.559	40.119	3.230	46.125	1.181	s.	a.
165	20	.02589	142.781	10.728	13.309	5.273	75.284	.748	s.	a.
166	20	.04022	142.781	21.262	6.715	7.144	102.001	.507	s.	a.
167	20	.05735	142.781	37.231	3.835	9.161	130.807	.457	s.-a.	a.
168	20	.07814	142.781	61.033	2.339	11.410	162.907	.452	s.-a.	a.
169	20	.10059	142.781	85.131	1.677	13.226	188.847	.348	s.-a.	a.
170	30	.01493	292.964	3.615	81.039	2.364	69.264	1.198	s.	a.

Table 3B (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Full Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
171	30	.02888	292.964	10.359	28.280	3.773	110.538	.832	s.	a.
172	30	.04527	292.964	21.009	13.945	5.165	151.303	.714	s.	a.
173	30	.06337	292.964	34.386	8.520	6.427	188.301	.522	s.-a.	a.
174	30	.08492	292.964	54.468	5.379	7.884	230.966	.369	s.-a.	a.
175	30	.10815	292.964	77.226	3.794	9.206	269.692	.306	s.-a.	a.
176	40	.01704	490.546	3.763	130.355	1.914	93.911	1.459	s.	a.
177	40	.03231	490.546	10.474	46.836	3.016	147.944	.838	s.	a.
178	40	.04981	490.546	20.073	24.438	4.025	197.484	.626	s.	a.
179	40	.07004	490.546	32.507	15.091	4.987	244.618	.566	s.	a.

Table 3C

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Half Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
186	4	.01179	8.585	3.498	2.454	11.170	9.589	.433	p.	w.-a.
187	4	.02188	8.585	10.393	.826	18.113	15.550	.377	p.	w.-a.
188	4	.03356	8.585	20.852	.411	24.676	21.184	.412	p.	w.-a.
189	4	.04792	8.585	20.029	.214	32.963	28.298	.520	p.	w.-a.
190	4	.06497	8.585	64.756	.133	40.809	35.034	.428	p.	a.
191	4	.08810	8.585	106.165	.081	50.829	43.636	.410	s.-a.	a.
192	4	.10808	8.585	147.486	.058	58.817	50.493	.502	s.-a.	a.
193	8	.01211	28.817	3.590	8.027	6.600	19.019	.997	p.	w.-a.
194	8	.02293	28.817	9.712	2.967	10.267	29.586	.646	s.	a.
195	8	.03565	28.817	20.055	1.437	14.166	40.823	.464	s.	a.
196	8	.05041	28.817	37.417	.766	18.734	53.672	.363	s.	a.
197	8	.06867	28.817	61.903	.463	23.425	67.126	.298	s.	a.
198	8	.09203	28.817	101.897	.281	29.229	83.739	.341	s.-a.	a.
199	12	.01297	58.397	3.671	15.908	4.871	28.446	.929	s.	a.
200	12	.02388	58.397	10.148	5.754	7.651	44.679	.582	s.	a.
201	12	.03754	58.397	21.584	2.706	10.696	62.462	.437	s.	a.
202	12	.05340	58.397	36.828	1.582	13.574	79.085	.381	s.	a.
203	12	.07201	58.397	60.438	.964	16.913	98.540	.314	s.-a.	a.
204	12	.09558	58.397	96.959	.601	20.862	121.550	.262	s.-a.	a.
205	20	.01407	144.166	3.755	38.395	3.294	47.489	.923	s.	a.
206	20	.02663	144.166	10.545	13.672	5.210	75.112	.605	s.	a.
207	20	.04057	144.166	21.384	6.742	7.131	102.812	.424	s.	a.
208	20	.05909	144.166	37.698	3.824	9.173	132.241	.417	s.-a.	a.
209	20	.07847	144.166	56.256	2.563	10.957	157.964	.375	s.-a.	a.
210	20	.09818	144.166	79.161	1.821	12.751	183.832	.341	s.-a.	a.
211	30	.01557	295.755	3.757	78.719	2.395	70.832	1.028	s.	a.

Table 3C (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Half Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
212	30	.02989	295.755	10.706	27.625	3.813	112.757	.706	s.	a.
213	30	.04605	295.755	20.979	14.097	5.139	152.008	.561	s.-a.	a.
214	30	.06550	295.755	35.887	8.241	6.523	192.924	.447	s.-a.	a.
215	30	.08514	295.755	53.804	5.497	7.808	230.926	.337	s.-a.	a.
216	30	.10700	295.755	68.404	4.324	8.687	256.902	.312	s.-a.	a.
217	40	.01736	492.841	3.669	134.333	1.889	93.099	1.172	s.	a.
218	40	.03516	492.841	9.814	50.215	2.924	144.109	.742	s.-a.	a.
219	40	.04948	492.841	18.912	26.060	3.913	192.828	.516	s.-a.	a.

Table 3D

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 31.4 Inches Long With 3/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right) \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L} G\right) \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L} T \cdot P\right) \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
226	4	.01210	8.531	3.455	2.469	11.140	9.504	.381	p.	w.-a.
227	4	.02240	8.486	10.320	.822	18.150	15.403	.396	p.	a.
228	4	.03356	8.486	21.346	.398	25.062	21.268	.377	s.	a.
229	4	.04792	8.486	37.957	.224	32.360	27.462	.335	s.	a.
230	4	.06590	8.486	64.267	.132	40.884	34.695	.360	s.	a.
231	4	.09020	8.486	108.467	.078	51.579	43.772	.378	s.-a.	a.
232	8	.01242	28.434	3.549	8.012	6.605	18.782	.586	s.	a.
233	8	.02394	28.434	11.224	2.533	11.013	31.315	.325	s.	a.
234	8	.03634	28.434	21.355	1.331	14.653	41.666	.353	s.	a.
235	8	.05045	28.434	36.497	.779	18.591	52.861	.298	s.	a.
236	8	.07048	28.434	60.694	.468	23.301	66.253	.282	s.-a.	a.
237	8	.09305	28.434	93.115	.305	28.177	80.119	.301	s.-a.	a.
238	12	.01297	58.866	3.508	16.780	4.757	28.003	.540	s.	a.
239	12	.02483	58.866	9.898	5.947	7.540	44.385	.359	s.	a.
240	12	.03816	58.866	20.327	2.896	10.378	61.091	.274	s.	a.
241	12	.05340	58.866	36.033	1.634	13.382	78.773	.261	s.	a.
242	12	.07285	58.866	57.723	1.020	16.496	97.104	.222	s.-a.	a.
243	12	.09566	58.866	81.094	.726	19.183	112.924	.238	s.-a.	a.
244	20	.01460	145.587	3.724	39.095	3.268	47.574	.587	s.	a.
245	20	.02750	145.587	10.416	13.977	5.159	75.112	.375	s.	a.
246	20	.04288	145.587	21.318	6.829	7.090	103.321	.291	s.	a.
247	20	.06113	145.587	36.643	3.973	9.018	131.299	.278	s.	a.
248	20	.08157	145.587	52.057	2.797	10.540	153.449	.263	s.-a.	a.
249	30	.01676	299.946	3.796	79.012	2.391	71.717	.695	s.	a.
250	30	.01221	299.946	10.189	29.438	3.706	111.173	.480	s.	a.
251	30	.04868	299.946	18.767	15.982	4.861	145.808	.361	s.	a.
252	40	.01783	499.430	4.531	110.235	2.062	103.000	.617	s.	a.

Table 3E

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With 1 1/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
260	2	.01180	2.586	3.439	.752	18.885	4.884	.098	p.	w.-a.
261	2	.02138	2.586	9.815	.263	30.085	7.780	3.553	p.	w.-a.
262	2	.03290	2.577	20.977	.122	42.214	10.879	2.478	w.	w.-a.
263	2	.04716	2.577	39.781	.064	56.086	14.455	1.953	w.	w.-a.
264	2	.06413	2.577	69.095	.037	71.667	18.470	1.998	w.	w.-a.
265	2	.08725	2.577	121.151	.021	91.961	23.700	2.378	w.-a.	a.
266	6	.01213	17.300	3.741	4.624	8.308	14.586	5.320	p.	w.-a.
267	6	.02246	17.300	10.264	1.686	13.197	22.831	2.921	p.	w.-a.
268	6	.03434	17.300	21.882	.787	18.509	31.866	2.294	s.	a.
269	6	.04804	17.300	39.844	.434	24.100	41.694	1.591	s.	a.
270	6	.06698	17.300	63.873	.270	29.718	51.413	1.358	s.-a.	a.
271	6	.08930	17.300	102.251	.169	36.623	63.358	1.468	s.-a.	a.
272	10	.01244	42.233	3.691	11.441	5.639	23.815	3.802	p.	w.-a.
273	10	.02349	42.233	10.583	3.990	9.001	38.011	2.189	s.	a.
274	10	.03574	42.233	21.129	1.999	12.236	51.669	1.846	s.	a.
275	10	.05132	42.233	36.004	1.173	15.503	65.465	1.332	s.	a.
276	10	.06972	42.233	59.754	.707	19.413	81.977	1.233	s.	a.
277	10	.09226	42.233	89.943	.469	23.278	98.299	.996	s.-a.	a.
278	14	.01273	76.707	3.648	21.024	4.304	33.014	3.149	s.	a.
279	14	.02398	76.707	10.527	7.286	6.889	52.848	2.042	s.	a.
280	14	.03769	76.157	21.083	3.612	9.408	71.649	1.516	s.	a.
281	14	.05287	76.157	35.152	2.166	11.805	89.905	1.404	s.	a.
282	14	.07231	76.157	56.184	1.355	14.538	110.717	1.001	s.-a.	a.
283	14	.09506	76.157	89.354	.852	17.864	136.044	1.002	s.-a.	a.
284	20	.01329	143.121	3.565	39.808	3.242	46.395	3.420	s.	a.
285	20	.02581	143.121	11.068	12.930	5.341	76.437	2.061	s.	a.

Table 3E (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With 1 1/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
286	20	.03948	143.121	21.298	7.620	7.142	102.134	1.359	s.	a.
287	20	.05574	143.121	36.141	3.960	9.032	129.263	1.043	s.	a.
288	20	.07550	143.121	57.593	2.485	11.108	158.975	.837	s.	a.
289	20	.09673	143.121	80.136	1.786	12.862	184.088	.689	s.	a.
290	30	.01488	294.368	3.833	76.789	2.421	71.281	2.838	s.	a.
291	30	.02796	294.368	10.685	27.550	3.817	112.365	1.550	s.	a.
292	30	.04351	294.368	21.646	13.599	5.222	153.731	.945	s.	a.
293	30	.06123	293.650	35.864	8.188	6.542	192.105	.818	s.	a.
294	30	.08245	293.650	55.601	5.281	7.948	233.391	.706	s.-a.	a.
295	40	.01607	490.546	3.918	125.213	1.949	95.604	2.686	s.	a.
296	40	.03071	490.546	10.928	44.889	3.073	150.759	1.400	s.	a.
297	40	.04765	490.546	21.644	22.664	4.163	204.204	.966	s.	a.
298	40	.06621	490.546	35.804	13.701	5.205	255.341	.820	s.	a.
299	40	.08879	490.546	53.744	9.128	6.234	305.799	.528	s.	a.

Table 3F

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe
31/4 Inches Long With Two Off-Center 1 1/4 Inch Orifices Six Inches Apart for Turbulators

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
307	2	.01174	2.577	3.557	.724	19.200	4.948	5.982	W.	W.
308	2	.02179	2.570	10.485	.245	31.065	7.984	3.681	W.	W.
309	2	.03271	2.570	21.399	.120	42.642	10.959	2.434	W.	W.-a.
310	2	.04603	2.570	39.286	.065	55.845	14.350	1.917	W.	W.-a.
311	2	.06184	2.570	66.323	.039	70.463	18.109	1.330	W.	a.
312	2	.08774	2.570	124.923	.021	93.335	23.988	1.200	W.-a.	a.
313	2	.10085	2.570	161.858	.016	104.712	26.912	1.345	W.-a.	a.
314	6	.01206	17.122	3.496	4.897	8.219	14.072	1.973	P.	W.-a.
315	6	.02181	17.122	9.916	1.727	13.057	22.355	1.339	P.	W.-a.
316	6	.03415	17.122	21.877	.783	18.553	31.766	.791	S.	a.
317	6	.04859	17.122	38.717	.442	23.905	40.929	.735	S.	a.
318	6	.06660	17.122	68.167	.251	30.730	52.615	.495	S.-a.	a.
319	6	.08879	17.122	108.814	.157	37.822	64.758	.537	S.-a.	a.
320	6	.10672	17.122	144.053	.119	42.839	73.348	.553	S.-a.	a.
321	10	.01237	41.796	3.705	11.281	5.674	23.716	1.490	S.	a.
322	10	.02286	41.796	10.261	4.073	8.919	37.279	.987	S.	a.
323	10	.03486	41.796	20.379	2.051	12.096	50.557	.623	S.	a.
324	10	.04944	41.796	35.925	1.163	15.558	65.027	.426	S.	a.
325	10	.07019	41.796	64.159	.651	20.128	84.125	.325	S.	a.
326	10	.09174	41.796	94.943	.440	23.953	100.114	.392	S.-a.	a.
327	14	.01265	75.444	3.676	20.521	4.350	32.821	1.349	S.	a.
328	14	.02382	75.444	10.571	7.137	6.954	52.460	.811	S.	a.
329	14	.03681	75.444	20.531	3.675	9.337	70.440	.614	S.	a.
330	14	.05252	75.444	37.236	2.026	12.162	91.753	.548	S.	a.
331	14	.07183	75.444	63.044	1.197	15.365	115.918	.504	S.-a.	a.
332	14	.09444	75.444	94.137	.801	18.359	138.503	.394	S.-a.	a.

Table 3F (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe
314 Inches Long With Two Off-Center 1 1/4 Inch Orifices Six Inches Apart for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
333	20	.01350	142.177	3.749	37.924	3.312	47.092	1.370	s.	a.
334	20	.02568	142.177	10.508	13.530	5.234	74.419	.844	s.	a.
335	20	.03929	142.177	21.519	6.607	7.196	102.305	.627	s.	a.
336	20	.05688	142.177	38.684	3.675	9.336	132.737	.598	s.	a.
337	20	.07512	142.177	56.126	2.533	11.013	156.587	.496	s.	a.
338	20	.09254	142.177	76.278	1.864	12.621	179.437	.479	s.-a.	a.
339	30	.01479	293.169	3.878	75.602	2.438	71.483	1.248	s.	a.
340	30	.02821	293.169	10.669	27.478	3.822	112.037	.818	s.	a.
341	30	.04380	293.169	21.489	13.642	5.215	152.890	.485	s.	a.
342	30	.06153	293.169	37.463	7.826	6.675	195.681	.487	s.	a.
343	30	.08198	293.169	56.074	5.228	7.984	234.056	.314	s.	a.
344	30	.09354	293.169	64.927	4.515	8.521	249.796	.360	s.-a.	a.
345	40	.01620	488.838	3.927	124.462	1.954	95.526	1.356	s.	a.
346	40	.03127	488.838	10.751	45.470	3.055	149.379	.759	s.	a.
347	40	.04738	488.838	20.459	23.893	4.066	198.776	.533	s.-a.	a.
348	40	.06762	488.838	34.415	14.204	5.122	250.407	.411	s.-a.	a.
349	40	.08828	488.838	53.006	9.222	6.205	303.339	.315	s.-a.	a.
350	40	.11177	488.838	72.817	6.713	7.145	349.269	.223	s.-a.	a.

Table 3G

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate Covering Upper Half Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
358	2	.01171	2.577	3.470	.743	18.989	4.894	.755	w.	w.
359	2	.02121	2.577	9.866	.261	30.200	7.783	1.598	w.	w.
360	2	.03263	2.577	21.299	.120	42.500	10.953	2.175	w.	w.
361	2	.04677	2.577	40.547	.064	56.564	14.578	1.979	w.	w.-a.
362	2	.06455	2.577	72.176	.036	73.068	18.831	1.608	w.-a.	a.
363	2	.08654	2.577	115.105	.022	89.894	23.167	1.787	w.-a.	a.
364	2	.10935	2.577	165.863	.016	105.724	27.247	1.939	p.	a.
365	6	.01204	17.214	3.743	4.599	8.451	14.547	2.053	p.	w.-a.
366	6	.02177	17.214	9.928	1.734	13.032	22.433	1.540	p.	w.-a.
367	6	.03409	17.214	21.967	.784	18.543	31.919	1.010	p.	w.-a.
368	6	.04851	17.214	41.383	.416	24.564	42.283	.784	p.	a.
369	6	.06657	17.214	68.595	.251	30.742	52.919	.638	s.	a.
370	6	.08961	17.214	104.633	.165	37.082	63.831	.641	s.	a.
371	10	.01234	42.014	3.723	11.286	5.673	23.835	1.873	s.	w.-a.
372	10	.02332	42.014	10.702	3.926	9.067	38.092	1.191	s.	a.
373	10	.03547	42.014	21.157	1.986	12.271	51.553	.751	s.	a.
374	10	.05016	42.014	37.209	1.129	15.767	66.240	.580	s.	a.
375	10	.06921	42.014	63.836	.658	20.036	84.179	.645	s.	a.
376	10	.09252	42.014	97.505	.431	24.182	101.597	.545	s.-a.	a.
377	14	.01293	75.775	3.862	19.622	4.437	33.628	1.839	s.	a.
378	14	.02380	75.775	10.609	7.142	6.951	52.672	1.000	s.	a.
379	14	.03741	75.775	22.536	3.362	9.712	73.595	.737	s.	a.
380	14	.05323	75.775	38.307	1.978	12.292	93.142	.647	s.	a.
381	14	.07178	75.775	59.842	1.266	14.984	113.543	.579	s.-a.	a.
382	14	.09527	75.775	96.034	.789	18.486	140.077	.464	s.-a.	a.
383	20	.01349	142.177	3.795	37.467	3.330	47.346	1.893	s.	a.

Table 3G (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate Covering Upper Half Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
384	20	.02566	142.177	10.568	13.454	5.247	74.607	1.068	s.	a.
385	20	.03985	142.177	22.271	6.384	7.306	103.879	.802	s.	a.
386	20	.05683	142.177	38.343	3.699	9.309	132.355	.604	s.	a.
387	20	.07665	142.177	61.387	2.316	11.461	162.942	.599	s.	a.
388	20	.09329	142.177	77.996	1.823	12.746	181.221	.600	s.-a.	a.
389	30	.01479	291.917	3.722	78.433	2.399	70.025	1.697	s.	a.
390	30	.02821	291.917	10.834	26.945	3.855	112.534	1.168	s.	a.
391	30	.04326	291.917	21.404	13.639	5.216	152.256	.786	s.	a.
392	30	.06217	291.917	37.095	7.869	6.658	194.363	.691	s.	a.
393	30	.08272	291.917	56.231	5.191	8.008	233.790	.582	s.-a.	a.
394	40	.01620	488.838	3.823	127.878	1.931	94.384	1.913	s.	a.
395	40	.03163	488.838	10.844	45.079	3.067	149.952	1.234	s.	a.
396	40	.04787	488.838	21.318	22.931	4.141	202.437	.836	s.	a.
397	40	.06762	488.838	35.179	13.896	5.173	252.860	.677	s.	a.
398	40	.08974	488.838	49.382	9.899	6.013	293.950	.541	s.	a.

Table 3H

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate Covering Upper Two-Thirds Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
406	2	.01182	2.518	3.325	.758	18.827	4.740	.482	w.	w.
407	2	.02142	2.518	9.489	.265	29.992	7.551	.399	w.	w.-a.
408	2	.03295	2.518	19.131	.132	40.944	10.309	.338	w.	w.-a.
409	2	.04808	2.518	38.241	.066	55.751	14.037	.368	w.	a.
410	2	.06612	2.518	65.322	.039	70.630	17.783	.401	w.	a.
411	2	.08938	2.518	109.106	.023	88.697	22.332	.429	w.	a.
412	2	.10742	2.518	140.450	.018	99.221	24.981	.505	w.	a.
413	6	.01210	16.863	3.425	4.923	8.199	13.827	.361	p.	w.-a.
414	6	.02390	16.863	10.708	1.575	13.601	22.937	.241	p.	w.-a.
415	6	.03562	16.863	19.691	.856	17.826	30.060	.234	p.	a.
416	6	.04956	16.863	34.398	.490	22.835	38.508	.231	p.	a.
417	6	.06957	16.863	58.643	.288	28.939	48.800	.234	p.	a.
418	6	.09290	16.863	96.837	.174	36.157	60.972	.229	s.	a.
419	10	.01296	41.301	3.263	12.567	5.392	22.268	.422	p.	w.-a.
420	10	.02434	41.301	9.456	4.367	8.648	35.717	.283	p.	a.
421	10	.03875	41.301	20.456	2.019	12.181	50.308	.192	p.	a.
422	10	.05410	41.301	34.766	1.188	15.415	63.665	.192	p.	a.
423	10	.07525	41.301	54.907	.752	18.883	77.987	.208	s.	a.
424	10	.09906	41.301	76.941	.537	21.934	90.590	.221	s.	a.
425	14	.01404	74.749	3.358	22.259	4.916	31.366	.396	p.	a.
426	14	.02656	74.749	9.491	7.877	6.655	49.755	.263	p.	a.
427	14	.04612	74.749	19.806	3.774	9.227	68.969	.220	p.	a.
428	14	.05826	74.749	32.837	2.276	11.549	86.327	.204	s.	a.
429	14	.07904	74.749	48.667	1.536	14.153	102.804	.201	s.	a.
430	14	.09149	74.749	63.122	1.184	15.437	115.388	.188	s.	a.
431	20	.01577	140.910	3.787	37.206	3.340	47.070	.456	s.	a.

Table 3H (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Pipe 314 Inches Long With Flat Plate Covering Upper Two-Thirds Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
432	20	.03095	140.910	9.879	14.263	5.113	72.048	.305	s.	a.
433	20	.04457	140.910	16.696	8.440	6.455	90.951	.254	s.	a.
434	20	.06349	140.910	28.682	4.913	8.207	115.650	.194	s.	a.

Table 3I

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Segmented Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
442	2	.01178	2.577	3.525	.731	19.122	4.928	4.256	st.-w.	w.
443	2	.02133	2.577	9.992	.258	30.370	7.827	3.171	st.-w.	w.
444	2	.03282	2.577	21.403	.120	42.592	10.977	2.421	w.	w.
445	2	.04618	2.577	39.186	.066	55.713	14.358	1.729	w.	w.
446	2	.06492	2.577	72.234	.036	73.095	18.838	1.477	w.	a.
447	2	.08704	2.577	123.035	.021	92.593	23.863	1.371	w.-a.	a.
448	2	.10596	2.577	165.241	.016	105.537	27.199	1.550	w.-a.	a.
449	6	.01212	17.201	3.518	4.889	8.225	14.148	2.466	p.	w.-a.
450	6	.02244	17.201	10.374	1.658	13.294	22.867	1.481	p.	w.-a.
451	6	.03361	17.201	21.237	.810	18.272	31.430	1.034	p.	w.-a.
452	6	.04883	17.201	38.603	.446	23.825	40.980	.674	s.	a.
453	6	.06600	17.201	62.706	.274	29.551	50.831	.624	s.	a.
454	6	.08923	17.201	102.258	.168	36.717	63.158	.527	s.-a.	a.
455	6	.10244	17.201	131.992	.130	41.123	70.737	.514	s.-a.	a.
456	10	.01242	42.013	3.505	11.986	5.524	23.207	1.961	s.	w.-a.
457	10	.02345	42.013	10.626	3.954	9.038	37.973	.872	s.	a.
458	10	.03640	42.013	22.027	1.907	12.492	52.484	.805	s.	a.
459	10	.05124	42.013	38.233	1.099	15.958	67.044	.500	s.	a.
460	10	.06961	42.013	62.948	.667	19.912	83.657	.381	s.	a.
461	10	.09211	42.013	96.156	.437	24.033	100.971	.537	s.-a.	a.
462	14	.01271	75.971	3.484	21.808	4.235	32.170	1.649	s.	w.-a.
463	14	.02392	75.971	10.669	7.120	6.961	52.880	.971	s.	a.
464	14	.03696	75.971	20.476	3.710	9.297	70.631	.561	s.	a.
465	14	.05274	75.971	35.189	2.159	11.823	89.825	.503	s.	a.
466	14	.07297	75.971	60.627	1.253	15.054	114.367	.402	s.-a.	a.
467	14	.09482	75.971	89.472	.849	17.893	135.939	.363	s.-a.	a.

Table 3I (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 3/4 Inches Long With Segmented Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
468	20	.01357	142.817	3.521	40.562	3.215	45.912	1.246	s.	a.
469	20	.02581	142.781	10.528	13.561	5.229	74.659	.853	s.	a.
470	20	.04008	142.781	22.198	6.432	7.282	103.971	.643	s.	a.
471	20	.05716	142.781	36.892	3.870	9.194	130.276	.602	s.-a.	a.
472	20	.07550	142.781	55.851	2.556	10.969	156.615	.436	s.-a.	a.
473	20	.10026	142.781	80.591	1.772	12.908	184.307	.407	s.-a.	a.
474	20	.11974	142.781	104.358	1.368	14.478	206.717	.379	s.-a.	a.
475	30	.01485	293.687	3.894	75.412	2.441	71.689	1.267	s.	a.
476	30	.02833	293.687	11.200	26.222	3.902	114.591	.770	s.	a.
477	30	.04398	293.687	20.804	14.117	5.136	150.852	.584	s.	a.
478	30	.06178	293.687	34.755	8.450	6.451	189.456	.539	s.	a.
479	30	.08231	293.687	54.357	5.403	7.868	231.074	.359	s.-a.	a.
480	40	.01654	490.821	3.867	126.911	1.937	95.087	1.386	s.	a.
481	40	.03073	490.821	10.384	47.269	3.004	147.422	.848	s.	a.
482	40	.04818	490.821	21.012	23.359	4.107	201.597	.581	s.	a.
483	40	.06747	490.821	34.233	14.338	5.101	250.380	.492	s.	a.
484	40	.08886	490.821	50.033	9.810	6.037	296.331	.349	s.-a.	a.

Table 3J

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Spiral Coil for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern Upstream	Flow Pattern Downstream
492	2	.01183	2.563	3.457	.741	19.006	4.870	2.415	st.	w.
493	2	.02143	2.563	9.859	.260	30.267	7.756	3.834	w.	w.
494	2	.03298	2.563	20.885	.123	42.238	10.824	1.231	w.	w.
495	2	.04641	2.563	38.575	.066	55.468	14.212	1.784	w.	w.-a.
496	2	.06429	2.563	69.246	.037	71.918	18.429	1.662	w.	a.
497	2	.08847	2.563	115.655	.022	90.312	23.143	1.986	w.-a.	a.
498	2	.10852	2.563	158.634	.016	103.915	36.629	2.637	w.-a.	a.
499	6	.01216	17.167	3.487	4.924	8.199	14.077	3.875	p.	w.-a.
500	6	.02199	17.167	9.864	1.740	13.011	22.338	2.372	p.	w.-a.
501	6	.03443	17.167	21.841	.786	18.517	31.791	1.577	s.	a.
502	6	.04899	17.167	38.441	.447	23.792	40.848	1.158	s.	a.
503	6	.06715	17.167	63.772	.269	29.798	51.159	.947	s.-a.	a.
504	6	.08952	17.167	102.080	.168	36.719	63.043	1.020	s.-a.	a.
505	6	.11726	17.167	168.274	.101	45.898	78.801	1.030	s.-a.	a.
506	10	.01246	42.123	3.699	11.386	5.651	23.804	2.887	p.	w.-a.
507	10	.02303	42.123	10.244	4.112	8.882	37.414	1.888	p.	w.-a.
508	10	.03580	42.123	21.109	1.996	12.224	51.576	1.283	s.	a.
509	10	.05141	42.123	38.044	1.107	15.904	66.994	.865	s.	a.
510	10	.06984	42.123	66.149	.637	20.332	85.645	.544	s.	a.
511	10	.09242	42.123	99.110	.425	24.329	102.486	.531	s.-a.	a.
512	14	.01276	76.157	3.416	22.294	4.193	31.935	2.120	s.	a.
513	14	.02450	76.157	10.991	6.929	7.045	53.655	1.717	s.	a.
514	14	.03775	76.157	22.348	3.408	9.655	73.528	1.055	s.	a.
515	14	.05296	76.157	36.690	2.076	12.032	91.632	.719	s.	a.
516	14	.07158	76.157	60.859	1.251	12.063	114.717	.715	s.	a.
517	14	.09522	76.157	98.581	.773	18.660	142.111	.674	s.-a.	a.

Table 3J (Concluded)

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Spiral Coil for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
518	20	.01359	143.478	3.939	36.421	3.372	48.384	2.067	s.	a.
519	20	.02493	143.478	10.237	14.015	5.153	73.935	1.122	s.	a.
520	20	.03954	143.478	21.225	6.760	7.123	102.199	.882	s.	a.
521	20	.05583	143.478	36.033	3.982	9.010	129.270	.680	s.	a.
522	20	.07643	143.478	56.972	2.518	11.042	158.430	.844	s.-a.	a.
523	20	.09398	143.478	79.348	1.808	12.792	183.535	.574	s.-a.	a.
524	30	.01647	294.368	3.660	80.418	2.372	69.834	1.542	s.	a.
525	30	.02764	294.368	10.157	28.982	3.732	109.864	.598	s.	a.
526	30	.04365	294.368	20.904	14.082	5.142	151.370	.879	s.	a.
527	30	.06143	294.368	35.873	8.206	6.535	192.385	.596	s.	a.
528	30	.08346	294.368	55.985	5.258	7.964	234.423	.374	s.-a.	a.
529	30	.09263	294.368	63.984	4.601	8.450	248.744	.504	s.-a.	a.
530	40	.01613	492.841	3.745	131.593	1.906	93.955	1.978	s.	a.
531	40	.03045	492.841	10.645	46.297	3.031	149.401	.953	s.	a.
532	40	.04785	492.841	21.520	22.902	4.145	204.201	.611	s.	a.
533	40	.06710	492.841	35.042	14.064	5.145	253.569	.557	s.	a.
534	40	.08777	492.841	51.993	9.479	6.130	302.119	.350	s.	a.
535	40	.11673	492.841	77.022	6.399	7.299	359.713	.352	s.	a.

Table 3K

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Propeller for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_L \times 10^4$	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L}\right)_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
543	2	.01180	2.532	3.462	.731	19.121	4.841	.991	p.	w.-a.
544	2	.02192	2.532	10.311	.245	31.042	7.859	1.529	w.	s.-a.
545	2	.03290	2.532	21.193	.119	42.744	10.821	1.384	w.	s.-a.
546	2	.04716	2.532	40.444	.063	56.949	14.418	1.368	w.	a.
547	2	.06508	2.532	72.130	.035	73.628	18.640	1.193	w.	a.
548	2	.08625	2.532	112.262	.023	89.607	22.686	1.160	w.-a.	a.
549	2	.11124	2.532	159.577	.016	104.751	26.520	1.628	w.-a.	a.
550	6	.01212	17.115	3.782	4.525	8.512	14.569	2.004	p.	w.-a.
551	6	.02244	17.122	10.404	1.646	13.337	22.837	1.250	p.	w.-a.
552	6	.03432	17.122	21.952	.780	18.581	31.814	.713	s.	a.
553	6	.04800	17.122	37.560	.456	23.587	40.384	.605	s.	a.
554	6	.06693	17.122	64.823	.264	30.051	51.453	.612	s.	a.
555	6	.08923	17.122	103.427	.166	36.979	63.314	.564	s.-a.	a.
556	10	.01243	41.912	3.515	11.923	5.536	23.205	1.643	s.	a.
557	10	.02297	41.907	9.753	4.297	8.710	36.502	1.058	s.	a.
558	10	.03571	41.907	21.036	2.092	11.991	50.252	.642	s.	a.
559	10	.05128	41.907	34.424	1.217	15.248	63.902	.515	s.	a.
560	10	.06967	41.907	61.163	.685	19.681	82.479	.601	s.	a.
561	10	.09313	41.907	93.968	.446	23.816	99.804	.525	s.-a.	a.
562	14	.01273	75.775	3.491	21.704	4.244	32.156	1.373	s.	a.
563	14	.02396	75.775	10.184	7.441	6.826	51.723	1.023	s.	a.
564	14	.03766	75.775	20.401	3.714	9.292	70.413	.717	s.	a.
565	14	.05358	75.775	36.590	2.071	12.044	91.265	.533	s.	a.

Table 3L

Data and Results for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Pipe 314 Inches Long With Packed Section for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L	W_G	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_L \times 10^4$	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_G \times 10^4$	X^2	ϕ^2	$(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta L})_{T-P} \times 10^3$	ψ	Flow Pattern	
									Upstream	Downstream
572	2	.01176	2.595	3.515	.738	19.042	4.941	.306	st.	w.
573	2	.02184	2.595	10.650	.244	31.149	8.082	.440	w.	w.-f.
574	2	.03420	2.595	22.211	.117	43.168	11.201	.413	w.	w.-a.
575	2	.04784	2.595	38.216	.068	54.930	14.253	.400	w.	a.
576	2	.06579	2.595	65.276	.040	69.670	18.078	.457	w.	a.
577	2	.08990	2.595	105.359	.025	86.171	22.360	.527	w.-a.	a.
578	6	.01240	17.300	3.564	4.855	8.251	14.274	.399	p.	f.
579	6	.02341	17.300	10.299	1.680	13.217	22.866	.280	s.	f.-a.
580	6	.03495	17.300	20.354	.850	17.885	30.942	.296	s.	a.
581	6	.05036	17.300	37.442	.462	23.444	40.559	.259	s.	a.
582	6	.06949	17.300	62.173	.278	29.364	50.801	.282	s.	a.
583	6	.09383	17.300	95.612	.181	35.547	61.498	.305	s.-a.	a.
584	10	.01354	42.228	3.710	11.384	5.652	23.865	.467	s.	f.-a.
585	10	.02577	42.228	10.539	4.007	8.985	37.941	.348	s.	f.-a.
586	10	.03942	42.228	19.867	2.126	11.905	50.275	.322	s.	a.
587	10	.05565	42.228	35.880	1.177	15.479	65.365	.279	s.	a.
588	10	.07617	42.228	52.700	.801	18.360	77.530	.288	s.	a.
589	10	.10010	42.228	78.622	.537	21.929	92.599	.269	s.-a.	a.
590	14	.01434	76.157	3.559	21.397	4.270	32.523	.550	s.	f.-a.
591	14	.02792	76.157	10.067	7.565	6.776	51.603	.356	s.	f.-a.
592	14	.04233	76.157	20.725	3.675	9.337	71.106	.295	s.	a.
593	14	.05981	76.157	33.535	2.271	11.561	88.045	.272	s.	a.
594	14	.08082	76.157	51.424	1.481	13.977	106.449	.264	s.	a.
595	20	.01604	143.478	37.666	38.092	3.306	47.429	.581	s.	f.-a.
596	20	.03066	143.478	10.179	14.096	5.140	73.746	.388	s.	f.-a.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions resulting from the investigation of the effect of turbulators on flow patterns and pressure drops in two-phase gas-liquid flow may be summarized as follows:

1. Certain types of turbulators, when placed in a piping system where two-phase flow occurs, produced temporary changes in the prevalent flow pattern in the system. This change was generally the transformation of a wave, plug, slug, or slug-annular flow pattern to an annular flow pattern.
2. The length downstream of the turbulator for which the transformed flow pattern existed was found to be a function of the equivalent length of the turbulator and the gas and liquid flow rates.
3. The pressure drops across the various turbulators could be predicted satisfactorily for values of X^2 greater than about 3 by using the correlation of Gossage (3).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

BASIC DATA FROM ALL RUNS

Table 4 includes the basic experimental data from all runs made in these tests.

Table 4A

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 31 1/2 Inches Long With No Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
1	2		30		0	0
2	4		30		0	0
3	6		30		0	0
4	8		30		.10	0
5	10		30		.16	0
6	12		30		.29	0
7	14		30		.38	0
8	20		30		.75	1
9	30		30		1.60	2
10	40		30		2.96	4
11	50		30		4.35	5
12	2	.01127	31	33	0	0
13	2	.02127	31	33	.35	0
14	2	.03274	31	33	.84	0
15	2	.04607	31	33	1.41	0
16	2	.06286	31	33	2.18	0
17	4	.01206	33	33	1.98	0
18	4	.02181	33	33	2.18	0
19	4	.03274	33	33	2.18	0
20	4	.04693	33	33	2.38	0
21	4	.06476	33	33	2.79	1
22	4	.08353	33	33	3.40	2
23	6	.01177	34	32	2.18	0
24	6	.02185	34	32	2.79	0
25	6	.03420	34	32	2.79	1
26	6	.04867	34	32	3.19	1
27	6	.06579	34	32	3.98	2
28	6	.08560	34	32	4.35	3
29	8	.01209	34	31.5	2.79	1
30	8	.02289	34	31.5	3.38	2
31	8	.03492	34	31.5	3.75	2
32	8	.04871	34	31.5	3.98	3
33	8	.06766	34	31.5	4.94	3
34	8	.09188	34	31.5	5.72	4
35	10	.01239	35	31.5	3.18	2
36	10	.02339	35	31.5	3.76	2
37	10	.03559	35	31.5	4.54	3
38	10	.03559	35	31.5	4.54	3

Table 4A (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
in 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With No Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
39	10	.06944	35	31.5	6.50	5
40	10	.09282	35	31.5	7.10	6
41	12	.01240	35	31	4.15	2
42	12	.02341	35	31	4.95	3
43	12	.03693	35	31	5.72	3
44	12	.05193	35	31	6.70	5
45	12	.06772	35	31	7.10	6
46	12	.09290	35	28	8.26	7
47	14	.01276	36	28	4.53	2
48	14	.02402	36	28	5.10	3
49	14	.03711	36	28	6.30	4
50	14	.05296	36	28	7.30	5
51	14	.07071	36	28	8.08	6
52	14	.09522	36	28	9.22	7
53	20	.01333	36	28	5.30	3
54	20	.02497	36	28	6.50	5
55	20	.03961	36	28	8.26	6
56	20	.05592	36	28	9.62	8
57	20	.07655	36	28	10.58	9
58	20	.0883	36	28	11.75	12
59	30	.01437	35	30	7.50	6
60	30	.02755	35	30	9.03	8
61	30	.04300	35	30	10.20	9
62	30	.06123	35	30	12.50	13
63	30	.08245	35	30	14.45	16
64	40	.01608	35	30	10.20	10
65	40	.03732	35	30	12.12	13
66	40	.04616	35	30	15.63	15
67	40	.06627	35	30	17.05	18
68	40	.08886	35	30	18.83	22
69	40	.11254	35	30	20.82	26

Table 4B

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Test Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With Wire Gauze for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
70	2		31		0	0
71	4		31		0	0
72	6		31		.05	0
73	8		31		.25	0
74	10		31		.32	0
75	12		31		.54	0
76	14		31		.78	0
77	20		31		1.75	1
78	30		31		3.95	3
79	40		31		7.60	5
80	50		31		11.93	9
81	2	.01182	29.5	29	1.00	0
82	2	.02141	29.5	29	2.00	0
83	2	.03367	29.5	29	2.50	0
84	2	.04808	29.5	29	2.78	0
85	2	.06230	29.5	29	3.36	1
86	2	.08839	29.5	29	4.15	2
87	4	.01182	31	29	2.18	0
88	4	.02195	31	29	2.57	0
89	4	.03367	31	29	2.80	0
90	4	.04891	31	29	3.36	1
91	4	.06612	31	29	3.83	2
92	4	.08938	31	29	4.92	2
93	6	.01214	31	29	3.18	1
94	6	.02195	31	29	3.56	1
95	6	.03437	31	29	3.18	1
96	6	.04973	31	29	4.53	2
97	6	.06974	31	29	4.93	2
98	6	.08937	31	29	5.72	3
99	8	.01244	32	29	3.75	1
100	8	.02248	32	29	3.95	2
101	8	.03574	32	29	4.53	3
102	8	.05053	32	29	4.92	4
103	8	.06972	32	29	6.90	5
104	8	.09226	32	29	7.68	5
105	10	.01244	33	29	3.95	1
106	10	.02398	33	29	5.12	3
107	10	.03690	33	29	6.10	4

Table 4B (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Test Section 314 Inches Long With Wire Gauze for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	F_1 (psig)
108	10	.05210	33	29	6.50	4
109	10	.06972	33	29	7.28	6
110	10	.09321	33	29	8.83	7
111	12	.01274	33.5	29	4.73	3
112	12	.02399	33.5	29	5.30	3
113	12	.03705	33.5	29	6.50	4
114	12	.05287	33.5	29	7.70	5
115	12	.07146	33.5	29	8.82	7
116	12	.09414	33.5	29	10.68	9
117	14	.01303	34	29	5.50	3
118	14	.02446	34	29	6.30	4
119	14	.03769	34	29	6.70	6
120	14	.05362	34	29	9.03	7
121	14	.07315	34	29	10.00	8
122	14	.09598	34	29	11.75	10
123	20	.01358	35	29.5	7.88	4
124	20	.02583	35	39.5	8.48	6
125	20	.04012	35	29.5	9.60	7
126	20	.05650	35	29.5	11.38	9
127	20	.07636	35	29.5	13.88	12
128	20	.09947	35	29.5	16.04	14
129	30	.01512	35	30	11.00	9
130	30	.02878	35	30	13.48	11
131	30	.04405	35	30	15.05	13
132	30	.06253	35	30	17.82	16
133	30	.08392	35	30	19.65	20
134	30	.09963	35	30	21.03	22
135	40	.01654	35.5	30	16.24	13
136	40	.03184	35.5	30	19.43	17
137	40	.04965	35.5	30	22.10	21
138	40	.06806	35.5	30	23.43	25

Table 4C

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Full Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
139	4		32		0	0
140	8		32		.48	0
141	12		32		.82	0
142	20		32		2.10	1
143	30		32		4.82	2
144	40		32		8.35	5
145	4	.01208	32	32	1.20	0
146	4	.02185	32	32	2.00	0
147	4	.03350	32	32	2.78	0
148	4	.04867	33	32	3.17	1
149	4	.06486	33	32	3.75	1
150	4	.08796	33	32	4.73	2
151	4	.10587	33	32	5.12	3
152	8	.01209	33	31	3.72	1
153	8	.02341	33	31	3.95	2
154	8	.03494	33	31	4.73	3
155	8	.04956	33	31	5.50	4
156	8	.06861	33	31	6.70	5
157	8	.09383	33	31	7.70	6
158	12	.01271	34	30.5	5.12	2
159	12	.02392	34	30.5	6.10	3
160	12	.03696	34	30.5	6.70	4
161	12	.05197	34	30.5	7.10	6
162	12	.07128	34	30.5	8.86	8
163	12	.09574	34	30.5	10.80	9
164	20	.01422	35	28	7.88	5
165	20	.02589	35	28	9.62	6
166	20	.04022	35	28	10.58	8
167	20	.05735	35	28	12.93	10
168	20	.07814	35	28	16.03	12
169	20	.10059	35	28	16.63	15
170	30	.01493	36	28	11.95	9
171	30	.02888	36	28	15.05	12
172	30	.04527	36	28	18.83	15
173	30	.06337	36	28	19.83	18
174	30	.08492	36	28	20.82	20
175	30	.10815	36	28	22.62	23
176	40	.01704	36	28	18.64	15

Table 4C (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With Globe Valve, Full Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	$\frac{Q_L}{\text{(GPM)}}$	$\frac{W_G}{\text{(lb/sec)}}$	$\frac{T_L}{\text{(°C)}}$	$\frac{T_G}{\text{(°C)}}$	$\frac{(\Delta P)_{\text{exp}}}{\text{(in. Hg)}}$	$\frac{P_1}{\text{(psig)}}$
177	40	.03231	36	28	20.23	18
178	40	.04981	36	28	22.85	22
179	40	.07004	36	28	26.60	27

Table 4D

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 314 Inches Long with Globe Valve, Half Open, for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
180	4		29.5		.02	0
181	8		30		.42	0
182	12		30		1.02	0
183	20		30		2.85	1
184	30		30		6.81	4
185	40		30		12.51	6
186	4	.01179	31	31	1.20	0
187	4	.02188	31	31	1.80	0
188	4	.03356	31	31	2.58	1
189	4	.04792	31	31	3.95	1
190	4	.06497	31	31	4.36	2
191	4	.08810	31	31	5.30	3
192	4	.10802	31	31	6.90	4
193	8	.01211	31	30.5	4.16	1
194	8	.02293	31	30.5	4.75	3
195	8	.03565	31	30.5	5.32	4
196	8	.05041	32	30.5	6.10	4
197	8	.06867	32	30.5	6.90	5
198	8	.09203	32	30.5	9.22	6
199	12	.01297	32.5	31.5	5.90	3
200	12	.02388	32.5	31.5	6.70	4
201	12	.03754	32.5	31.5	7.86	5
202	12	.05340	33	31.5	9.22	7
203	12	.07201	33	31.5	10.40	8
204	12	.09558	33	31.5	11.78	9
205	20	.01407	33	31.5	9.80	6
206	20	.02663	33	31.5	11.55	8
207	20	.04057	33	31.5	12.72	9
208	20	.05909	33	31.5	16.22	12
209	20	.07847	33	31.5	18.25	15
210	20	.09818	33	31.5	20.23	17
211	30	.01557	34	31.5	15.85	11
212	30	.02989	34	31.5	19.22	14
213	30	.04605	34	31.5	22.25	17
214	30	.06550	34	31.5	24.61	20
215	30	.08514	34	31.5	25.24	22
216	30	.1700	34	31.5	27.00	28
217	40	.01736	35	32	23.06	18
218	40	.03316	35	32	25.42	23
219	40	.04948	35	32	26.80	25

Table 4E

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With 3/4 Inch Orifice For Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
220	4		31		.15	0
221	8		31		.85	0
222	12		31		1.92	1
223	20		31		5.95	3
224	30		31		13.48	7
225	40		31		24.21	13
226	4	.01210	32	31	1.80	1
227	4	.02240	33	31	3.00	1
228	4	.03356	33	31	4.00	1
229	4	.04792	33	31	4.75	2
230	4	.06590	33	31	6.32	3
231	4	.09020	33	30	8.25	4
232	8	.01242	33.5	30	4.93	2
233	8	.02394	33.5	30	5.31	2
234	8	.03634	33.5	30	7.48	4
235	8	.05045	33.5	30	8.45	5
236	8	.07048	33.5	30	10.20	7
237	8	.09305	33.5	30	12.90	9
238	12	.01297	31	31.5	6.90	4
239	12	.02483	31	31.5	8.06	6
240	12	.03816	31	31.5	9.25	7
241	12	.05340	31	31.5	11.55	8
242	12	.07285	31	31.5	12.90	10
243	12	.09566	31	31	15.62	14
244	20	.01460	31	31	12.51	8
245	20	.02750	31	31	14.08	10
246	20	.04288	31	31	16.22	12
247	20	.06113	31	31	20.05	15
248	20	.08157	31	31	22.62	20
249	30	.01676	31	30	21.62	15
250	30	.03221	31	30	25.00	20
251	30	.04868	31	30	26.60	24
252	40	.01783	32	30	28.18	15

Table 4F

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 314 Inches Long With 1 1/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
253	2		30		0	0
254	6		30		.05	0
255	10		30		.25	0
256	14		30		.50	0
257	20		31		1.03	1
258	30		31		2.36	2
259	40		31		4.35	3
260	2	.01180	31.5	30	.25	0
261	2	.02138	31.5	30	1.05	0
262	2	.03290	32	30	1.20	0
263	2	.04716	32	30	1.42	0
264	2	.06413	32	30	1.80	0
265	2	.08725	32	30	2.56	0
266	6	.01213	32	29.5	2.56	0
267	6	.02246	32	29.5	2.75	1
268	6	.03434	32	29.5	3.38	1
269	6	.06698	32	29.5	4.35	3
271	6	.08930	32	29.5	5.52	4
272	10	.01244	33	29	3.35	1
273	10	.02349	33	29	3.94	2
274	10	.03574	33	29	4.95	3
275	10	.05132	33	29	5.50	5
276	10	.06972	33	29	6.70	6
277	10	.09226	33	29	7.50	8
278	14	.01273	32.5	29	4.15	2
279	14	.02398	32.5	29	5.30	3
280	14	.03769	34	29	6.32	5
281	14	.05287	34	29	7.70	7
282	14	.07231	34	29	8.46	9
283	14	.09506	34	29	10.40	10
284	20	.01329	34.5	30	6.12	4
285	20	.02581	34.5	30	7.70	5
286	20	.03948	34.5	30	8.65	7
287	20	.05574	34.5	30	10.00	9
288	20	.07550	34.5	30	11.55	11
289	20	.09673	34.5	30	12.72	14
290	30	.01488	35	30	8.45	7

Table 4F (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test
Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With 1 1/4 Inch Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in./Hg)	P_1 (psig)
291	30	.02796	35	30	10.00	9
292	30	.04351	35	30	11.55	11
293	30	.06123	35.5	30	13.87	14
294	30	.08245	35.5	30	16.25	17
295	40	.01607	36	30.5	11.00	10
296	40	.03071	36	30.5	12.90	13
297	40	.04765	36	30.5	15.44	16
298	40	.06621	36	30.5	18.45	19
299	40	.08879	36	30.5	20.05	23

Table 4G

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2
Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With Two Off Center
1 1/4 Inch Orifices Six Inches Apart for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
300	2		32		0	0
301	6		32		.15	0
302	10		32		.50	0
303	14		32		.95	1
304	20		32		1.60	2
305	30		32		3.16	3
306	40		32		5.56	4
307	2	.01174	32.5	33.5	2.00	0
308	2	.02179	32.5	33.5	2.15	0
309	2	.03271	32.5	33.5	2.15	0
310	2	.04603	32.5	33.5	2.38	0
311	2	.06184	32.5	33.5	2.38	0
312	2	.08774	32.5	33.5	2.97	0
313	2	.10085	32.5	33.5	3.56	0
314	6	.01206	34	33	2.38	1
315	6	.02181	34	33	2.95	1
316	6	.03415	34	33	3.17	1
317	6	.04859	34	33	3.95	2
318	6	.06660	34	33	4.34	2
319	6	.08879	34	33	5.50	3
320	6	.10672	34	33	6.30	4
321	10	.01237	35	32.5	3.34	1
322	10	.02286	35	32.5	4.15	2
323	10	.03486	35	32.5	4.55	3
324	10	.04944	35	32.5	5.10	4
325	10	.07091	35	32.5	6.10	5
326	10	.09174	35	32.5	7.65	7
327	14	.01265	36	33	4.35	2
328	14	.02382	36	33	5.30	3
329	14	.03681	36	33	6.30	5
330	14	.05252	36	33	7.85	6
331	14	.07183	36	33	9.62	7
332	14	.09444	36	33	10.60	9
333	20	.01350	36	33	6.30	4
334	20	.02568	36	33	7.66	6
335	20	.03929	36	33	9.23	7

Table 4G (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2
Inch Test Section 31 1/2 Inches Long With Two Off Center
1 1/4 Inch Orifices Six Inches Apart for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
336	20	.05688	36	33	11.75	9
337	20	.07512	36	33	12.92	12
338	20	.09254	36	33	14.63	14
339	30	.01479	36	33.5	9.05	7
340	30	.02821	36	33.5	11.36	10
341	30	.04380	36	33.5	12.52	12
342	30	.06153	36	33.5	16.05	14
343	30	.08198	36	33.5	16.83	17
344	30	.09354	36	33.5	18.62	20
345	40	.01620	37	34	12.70	11
346	40	.03127	37	34	14.63	15
347	40	.04738	37	34	16.83	18
348	40	.06762	37	34	19.42	22
349	40	.08828	37	34	21.82	24
350	40	.01177	37	34	23.23	28

Table 4H

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
 in 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 31 1/2 Inches Long With
 Flat Plate Covering Upper Half Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	\dot{Q}_L (GPM)	\dot{W}_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
351	2		31		0	0
352	6		31		.05	0
353	10		31		.54	0
354	14		31		.80	0
355	20		31		1.50	1
356	30		31		3.44	2
357	40		31		4.35	5
358	2	.01171	32	35	.45	0
359	2	.02121	32	35	1.05	0
360	2	.03263	32	35	1.80	0
361	2	.04677	32	35	2.25	0
362	2	.06455	32	35	2.55	0
363	2	.08654	32	35	3.35	1
364	2	.10935	32	35	4.15	2
365	6	.01204	33	34	2.30	0
366	6	.02177	33	34	2.96	1
367	6	.03409	33	34	3.35	1
368	6	.04851	33	34	3.95	1
369	6	.06657	33	34	4.55	2
370	6	.08969	33	34	5.50	4
371	10	.01234	34	33.5	3.55	1
372	10	.02332	34	33.5	4.35	2
373	10	.03547	34	33.5	4.73	3
374	10	.05016	34	33.5	5.50	4
375	10	.06921	34	33.5	7.28	5
376	10	.09253	34	33.5	8.25	7
377	14	.01293	35	33.5	4.95	2
378	14	.02380	35	33.5	5.50	3
379	14	.03741	35	33.5	6.70	4
380	14	.05323	35	33.5	8.05	6
381	14	.07178	35	33.5	9.42	8
382	14	.09527	35	33.5	10.80	9
383	20	.01349	36	33.5	7.10	4
384	20	.02566	36	33.5	8.05	6
385	20	.03985	36	33.5	9.80	7
386	20	.05683	36	33.5	11.15	9
387	20	.07665	36	33.5	13.68	11

Table 4H (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water
 in 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With
 Flat Plate Covering Upper Half Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
388	20	.09329	36	33.5	15.23	14
389	30	.01479	37	33.5	9.80	8
390	30	.02821	37	33.5	12.72	10
391	30	.04326	37	33.5	14.24	12
392	30	.06217	37	33.5	17.23	15
393	30	.08272	37	33.5	19.43	18
394	40	.01620	37	34	14.25	12
395	40	.03163	37	34	17.45	16
396	40	.04787	37	34	19.45	18
397	40	.06762	37	34	22.25	22
398	40	.08974	37	34	23.82	28
399	--	-----	No	Run Made	-----	--

Table 4I

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and
 Water in 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long
 With Flat Plate Covering Upper Two-Thirds Pipe Diameter for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta F)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
400	2		35		2.35	1
401	6		35		3.17	2
402	10		35		4.94	3
403	14		35		7.28	4
404	20		35		12.32	7
405	30		35		28.00	15
406	2	.01182	36	29	2.35	1
407	2	.02142	36	29	3.17	1
408	2	.03295	36	29	3.75	2
409	2	.04808	36	29	5.50	2
410	2	.06612	36	29	7.50	3
411	2	.08938	36	29	10.00	4
412	2	.10742	36	29	12.92	6
413	6	.01210	37	31	5.33	2
414	6	.02390	37	31	6.30	3
415	6	.03562	37	31	8.06	5
416	6	.04956	37	31	10.21	6
417	6	.06957	37	31	13.08	8
418	6	.09290	37	31	16.05	9
419	10	.01296	37.5	32	9.82	6
420	10	.02434	37.5	32	11.18	7
421	10	.03875	37.5	32	11.54	8
422	10	.05410	37.5	32	14.64	10
423	10	.07525	37.5	32	19.05	14
424	10	.09906	37.5	32	23.22	19
425	14	.01404	38	33	13.08	9
426	14	.02656	38	33	14.65	11
427	14	.04612	38	33	17.60	13
428	14	.05826	38	33	20.83	16
429	14	.07904	38	33	24.42	21
430	14	.09149	38	33	26.03	23
431	20	.01577	38	33	22.22	13
432	20	.03095	38	33	24.05	19
433	20	.04459	38	33	26.05	23
434	20	.06349	38	33	26.80	26

Table 4J

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Test Section 314 Inches Long With Segmented Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
435	2		31		.05	0
436	6		31		.47	0
437	10		31		.75	0
438	14		31		1.10	1
439	20		31		1.90	1
440	30		31		3.38	2
441	40		31		5.50	2
442	2	.01178	32	31.5	1.60	0
443	2	.02133	32	31.5	2.20	0
444	2	.03282	32	31.5	2.28	0
445	2	.04618	32	31.5	2.35	0
446	2	.06492	32	31.5	2.78	0
447	2	.08704	32	31.5	3.36	0
448	2	.10596	32	31.5	4.14	1
449	6	.01212	33	30	2.98	1
450	6	.02244	33	30	3.38	1
451	6	.03361	33	30	3.75	1
452	6	.04883	33	30	3.95	2
453	6	.06600	33	30	4.74	3
453	6	.06600	33	30	4.74	3
454	6	.08923	33	30	5.50	4
455	6	.10244	33	30	6.10	4
456	10	.01242	34	30	4.14	1
457	10	.02345	34	30	4.14	2
458	10	.03640	34	30	5.50	3
459	10	.05124	34	30	5.72	4
460	10	.06961	34	30	6.50	5
461	10	.09211	34	30	8.85	7
462	14	.01271	34.5	30.5	5.10	3
463	14	.02392	34.5	30.5	6.10	3
464	14	.03696	34.5	30.5	6.30	5
465	14	.05274	34.5	30.5	7.63	7
466	14	.07297	34.5	30.5	9.04	8
467	14	.09482	34.5	30.5	10.40	10
468	20	.01357	35	30	6.10	5
469	20	.02581	35	30	8.05	6
470	20	.04008	35	30	9.82	7
471	20	.05716	35	30	11.96	10

Table 4J (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Test Section 314 Inches Long With Segmented Orifice for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
472	20	.07550	35	30	12.72	12
473	20	.10026	35	30	14.63	16
474	20	.11974	35	30	16.04	18
475	30	.01485	35.5	31	9.62	7
476	30	.02833	35.5	31	11.75	9
477	30	.04398	35.5	31	13.68	13
478	30	.06178	35.5	31	16.63	16
479	30	.08231	35.5	31	17.64	18
480	40	.01654	36	30	13.48	12
481	40	.03073	36	30	15.85	15
482	40	.04818	36	30	18.24	18
483	40	.06747	36	30	21.23	22
484	40	.08886	36	30	22.42	26

Table 4K

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in
1 1/2 Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With Spiral Coil for Turbulator

Run No.	\dot{Q}_L (GPM)	\dot{W}_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
485	2		32		.10	0
486	6		32		.30	0
487	10		32		.49	0
488	14		32		.73	0
489	20		32		1.22	0
490	30		32		2.56	2
491	40		32		4.23	3
492	2	.01183	33	28.5	.65	0
493	2	.02143	33	28.5	1.40	0
494	2	.03298	33	28.5	1.02	0
495	2	.04641	33	28.5	1.60	0
496	2	.06429	33	28.5	2.00	0
497	2	.08847	33	28.5	2.76	1
498	2	.10852	33	28.5	3.75	2
499	6	.01216	33.5	28.0	2.56	1
500	6	.02199	33.5	28.0	2.95	1
501	6	.03443	33.5	28.0	3.36	1
502	6	.04899	33.5	28.0	3.75	2
503	6	.06715	33.5	28.0	4.34	3
504	6	.08952	33.5	28.0	5.50	4
505	6	.11726	33.5	28.0	6.90	4
506	10	.01246	33.5	28.0	3.55	1
507	10	.02303	33.5	28.0	4.34	2
508	10	.03580	33.5	28.0	4.95	3
509	10	.05141	33.5	28.0	5.50	4
510	10	.06984	33.5	28.0	6.12	4
511	10	.09242	33.5	28.0	7.28	6
512	14	.01276	34	28.0	3.95	3
513	14	.02450	34	28.0	5.92	3
514	14	.03775	34	28.0	6.50	4
515	14	.05296	34	28.0	7.08	6
516	14	.07158	34	28.0	8.85	7
517	14	.09522	34	28.0	10.77	8
518	20	.01359	34	29.0	5.90	3
519	20	.02493	34	29.0	6.70	5
520	20	.03954	34	39.0	8.45	7
521	20	.05583	34	29.0	9.82	9
522	20	.07643	34	29.0	12.90	12

Table 4K (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in
 1 1/2 Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With Spiral Coil for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
523	20	.09398	34	29.0	13.30	13
524	30	.01647	35	28.0	7.30	7
525	30	.02764	35	28.0	8.05	9
526	30	.04365	35	28.0	12.50	12
527	30	.06143	35	28.0	14.08	14
528	30	.08346	35	28.0	15.43	17
529	30	.09263	35	28.0	17.45	19
530	40	.01613	35	28.0	11.18	11
531	40	.03045	35	28.0	12.70	13
532	40	.04785	35	28.0	15.05	16
533	40	.06710	35	28.0	18.23	20
534	40	.08777	35	28.0	19.65	23
535	40	.11673	35	28.0	23.42	28

Table 4L

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2
Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With Propeller for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
536	2		35		0	0
537	6		35		.13	0
538	10		35		.50	0
539	14		35		.82	0
540	20		35		1.90	1
541	30		35		3.95	3
542	40		35		6.90	5
543	2	.01180	35	30.0	.65	0
544	2	.02192	35	30.0	1.40	0
545	2	.03290	35	30.0	1.80	0
546	2	.04716	35	30.0	2.38	0
547	2	.06508	35	30.0	2.78	0
548	2	.08625	35	30.0	3.36	1
549	2	.11124	35	30.0	4.94	3
550	6	.01212	34	30.0	3.16	0
551	6	.02244	34	30.0	3.55	1
552	6	.03432	34	30.0	3.55	1
553	6	.04800	34	30.0	4.15	2
554	6	.06693	34	30.0	5.32	3
555	6	.08923	34	30.0	6.38	4
556	10	.01243	34.5	29.5	4.35	2
557	10	.02297	34.5	29.5	5.10	3
558	10	.03571	34.5	29.5	5.32	4
559	10	.05128	34.5	29.5	6.10	6
560	10	.06967	34.5	29.5	8.45	6
561	10	.09313	34.5	29.5	9.61	8
562	14	.01273	35	29.5	5.32	3
563	14	.02396	35	29.5	7.08	4
564	14	.03766	35	29.5	7.88	6
565	14	.05358	35	29.5	8.85	7

Table 4M

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2 Inch
Test Section 314 Inches Long With Packed Section for Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
566	2		30.5		.10	0
567	6		30.5		1.00	0
568	10		30.5		3.05	3
569	14		30.5		5.55	4
570	20		30.5		11.75	7
571	30		30.5		27.00	15
572	2	.01176	31	32.0	1.42	0
573	2	.02184	31	32.0	3.15	0
574	2	.03420	31	32.0	4.14	1
575	2	.04784	31	32.0	5.12	2
576	2	.06579	31	32.0	7.28	3
577	2	.08990	31	32.0	10.20	5
578	6	.01240	32	31.0	5.12	2
579	6	.02341	32	31.0	6.12	3
580	6	.03495	32	31.0	8.65	4
581	6	.05036	32	31.0	10.20	5
582	6	.06949	32	31.0	13.67	7
583	6	.09383	32	31.0	17.63	10
584	10	.01354	33	31.0	9.80	5
585	10	.02571	33	31.0	12.13	7
586	10	.03942	33	31.0	15.05	10
587	10	.05565	33	31.0	17.45	11
588	10	.07617	33	31.0	21.25	16
589	10	.10010	33	31.0	24.00	19
590	14	.01434	34	31.0	15.43	9
591	14	.02792	34	31.0	16.83	12
592	14	.04233	34	31.0	19.83	13
593	14	.05981	34	31.0	23.05	17
594	14	.08082	34	31.0	27.20	21
595	20	.01604	34	31.5	23.60	14
596	20	.03066	34	31.5	25.80	18

Table 4N

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2
Inch Test Section 31 1/4 Inches Long With No Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
597	2		30.5		.05	0
598	6		30.5		.08	0
599	10		30.5		.10	0
600	14		30.5		.50	0
601	20		30.5		.72	1
602	30		30.5		1.62	2
603	40		30.5		2.78	3
604	2	.01147	31.5	31.0	.63	0
605	2	.02135	31.5	31.0	1.02	0
606	2	.03211	31.5	31.0	1.60	0
607	2	.04622	31.5	31.0	2.00	0
608	2	.06403	31.5	31.0	3.26	0
609	2	.08711	31.5	31.0	2.58	1
610	2	.11366	31.5	31.0	3.35	2
611	6	.01211	32.5	30.5	2.15	1
612	6	.02242	32.5	30.5	3.15	2
613	6	.03429	32.5	30.5	3.55	3
614	6	.04796	32.5	30.5	3.55	3
615	6	.06687	32.5	30.5	3.95	4
616	6	.08916	32.5	30.5	4.72	4
617	6	.10613	32.5	30.5	5.10	5
618	10	.01241	33.5	30.5	3.15	1
619	10	.02293	33.5	30.5	3.94	2
620	10	.03564	33.5	30.5	4.35	3
621	10	.05040	33.5	30.5	5.32	4
622	10	.06867	33.5	30.5	6.10	6
623	10	.09204	33.5	30.5	7.50	8
624	10	.10133	33.5	30.5	7.85	8
625	14	.01271	34	30.5	3.96	2
626	14	.02440	34	30.5	5.50	3
627	14	.03696	34	30.5	6.10	4
628	14	.05197	34	30.5	7.07	6
629	14	.07042	34	30.5	7.86	7
630	14	.09298	34	30.5	8.83	8
631	20	.01326	34	31.0	5.31	4
632	20	.02485	34	31.0	6.10	5
633	20	.03881	34	31.0	6.50	6
634	20	.05419	34	31.0	8.64	7

Table 4N (Concluded)

Data for Co-Current Flow of Air and Water in 1 1/2
Inch Test Section 314 Inches Long With No Turbulator

Run No.	Q_L (GPM)	W_G (lb/sec)	T_L (°C)	T_G (°C)	$(\Delta P)_{exp}$ (in. Hg)	P_1 (psig)
635	20	.07374	34	31.0	9.80	9
636	20	.09656	34	31.0	10.98	12
637	30	.01434	35.5	31.0	6.50	6
638	30	.02750	35.5	31.0	8.06	8
639	30	.04233	35.5	31.0	9.81	10
640	30	.05928	35.5	31.0	11.73	13
641	30	.08007	35.5	31.0	12.92	15
642	30	.10434	35.5	31.0	14.44	17
643	40	.01579	35.5	32.0	8.85	10
644	40	.02987	35.5	32.0	10.40	12
645	40	.04549	35.5	32.0	11.35	14
646	40	.06544	35.5	32.0	15.64	18
647	40	.08719	35.5	32.0	16.83	22

APPENDIX II

METHOD OF CALCULATION

The calculations of pressure drops, equivalent lengths, and other quantities presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3 were made with aid of the IBM 650 computer of the Rich Electronic Computer Center of the Georgia Institute of Technology. In order to simplify the programming of the calculations the Bell General Purpose System was used. The programs used in making these calculations are on file in the School of Chemical Engineering of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Three separate programs were set up for making the required calculations. The first program was used to determine the equivalent lengths of various turbulators used in different test runs. The purpose of the second program was to determine the values of X^2 and ϕ_{LTT}^2 in two-phase flow with no turbulator present in the test section. The third of the these programs was used to calculate the pressure drops encountered in two-phase flow with turbulators in the test section and to check the correlation of Gossage (3) presented in Figure 15. The constants, conversion factors, and dimensions of the particular experimental apparatus used were included as part of the basic program.

Program One.--In the first program the input data to the computer consisted of the following variables for each test run made:

Run number

Q_L	GPM
μ_L	lb. mass/ft. sec.
ρ_L	lb. mass/ft. ³
ΔP_{exp}	in. Hg

The calculations indicated in the following equations were made by the computer.

$$W_L = Q_L \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7.481} \right) \cdot \rho_L \cdot \frac{1}{60} \quad (1)$$

$$Re_L = \frac{4W_L}{\pi D \mu_L} \quad (2)$$

$$u_L = \frac{Q_L}{60 \cdot (7.481) \cdot A} \quad (3)$$

$$f_L^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\epsilon}{3.7D} + \frac{2.51}{Re_L \sqrt{f_L}} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_L = \frac{f_L \cdot u_L^2 \cdot \rho_L}{2g_c \cdot D \cdot (144)} \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{l}{D} \right)_T = \frac{\frac{.4903 \Delta P_{exp}}{\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_L} - l_p}{D} \quad (6)$$

The computer punched out the values of $\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_L$ and $\left(\frac{\ell}{D}\right)_T$ for each test run on standard IBM cards; these values are included in Table 1.

Program Two.--In addition to the variables used in the calculations of Program One, the following input data were required for the calculations involved in the two-phase test runs:

Q_G	CFM
μ_G	lb. mass/ft. sec.
T_G	°C
P_G	psig
P_1	psig

The computer performed the operations indicated by the following equations:

same as for Program One (1) - (5)

$$W_G = \frac{Q_G}{60} \left[\frac{20(P_G + 14.7)}{T_G + 273} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho_G \quad (7)$$

$$Re_G = \frac{4W_G}{\pi D \mu_G} \quad (8)$$

$$P_{avg} = (P_1 + 14.7) - \frac{1}{2} (.4903) \Delta P_{exp} \quad (9)$$

$$u_G = \frac{Q_G}{60A} \left[\frac{T_G + 273}{20(P_G + 14.7)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(P_G + 14.7)}{P_{avg}} \quad (10)$$

$$f_G^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\epsilon}{3.7D} + \frac{2.51}{\text{Re}_G \sqrt{f_G}} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_G = \frac{f_G u_G^2 \cdot (1.5) (P_{\text{avg}})}{2g_c \cdot D \cdot 144T_G} \quad (12)$$

$$X^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_L \left| \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_G \right. \quad (13)$$

$$\phi_{\text{LTT}}^2 = \frac{.4903 \Delta P_{\text{exp}}}{l_p \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_L} \quad (14)$$

The following quantities were punched out on IBM cards by the computer:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_L$$

$$W_G$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l} \right)_G$$

$$X^2$$

$$\phi_{\text{LTT}}^2$$

$$\frac{W_L}{W_G}$$

Some of these quantities are recorded in Table 2.

Program Three.--In addition to the variables used in the calculations of Program Two, the appropriate value of $\left(\frac{l}{D}\right)_T$ as determined in Program One for each turbulator was required in Program Three. Program Three consisted of the operations indicated by the following equations:

same as for Program Two (1) - (5) and (7) - (13)

$$\phi_{LTT}^2 = 16.64 (X^2)^{-0.444} \quad (15)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_{T-P} = \phi_{LTT}^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_L \quad (16)$$

$$\psi = \frac{\frac{.4903 \Delta P_{exp}}{\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_{T-P}} - \left(\frac{l}{D}\right)_P \cdot D}{\left(\frac{l}{D}\right)_T \cdot D} \quad (17)$$

The following quantities were punched out by the computer:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_L$$

$$W_G$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta l}\right)_G$$

$$X_2$$

$$\phi_{LTT}^2$$

$$\frac{W_L}{W_G}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \ell}\right)_{T-P}$$

$$\psi$$

The values of some of these quantities are given in Table 3.

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